

35 Lg  
THE

VEGETABLE SYSTEM.

O R,

The INTERNAL STRUCTURE

AND

The LIFE of PLANTS;

Their PARTS, and NOURISHMENT, Explained;

THEIR

CLASSES, ORDERS, GENERA, and SPECIES,  
Ascertained, and Described;

In a METHOD altogether NEW:

COMPREHENDING

AN ARTIFICIAL INDEX,

AND

A NATURAL SYSTEM.

With FIGURES of all the PLANTS; Designed and Engraved by the AUTHOR.

The Whole from NATURE only.

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By JOHN HILL, M. D.

MEMBER OF THE IMPERIAL ACADEMY, &c. &c.

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VOL. XXIV.

Containing Plants with incompleat Flowers of three, four, five, and  
fix Petals.

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M.DCC.LXXIV.









# H E R B S.

## S E R I E S VI.

With conspicuous, separate, perfect Flowers, but incomplete, wanting the Cup.

### C L A S S XXIII.

Having the Flower composed of three Petals \*.

#### G E N U S I.

#### B U R - R E E D.

#### S P A R G A N I U M.

Plate 1.

Character of the Genus.

The FLOWERS are placed in globular clusters:

Each is composed of three narrow greenish Petals, resembling the Leaves of a Cup.

The CAPSULES are oval, and pointed; and each contains two hard, oval, nut-like Seeds.

Plate 1. *a b c d e.*

#### 1. U P R I G H T B U R - R E E D.

Plate 1. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves stand erect, and are three-square.

*Sparganium Erectum.*

Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of our ditches; where it lives in shallow water, or on the very wet muddy banks: it grows to two feet and a half high, and flowers in July. The Stalk is of a dusky green, tinged with a dull brown: the Leaves are of a perfectly fine strong grass green: the Flowers are of a greenish white: and the Fruit is brown.

#### 2. F L O A T I N G B U R - R E E D.

Plate 1. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are flat; and their upper parts lie spread, floating on the water.

*Sparganium Natans.*

Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of our watery places, but less frequent than the preceding, and is a much smaller Plant; it rarely exceeds ten inches in height, and often is much shorter; it flowers in August: it grows always in water, and loves best the coldest: the Leaves float on its surface, and the Stalk rises upright amidst them. The Stalk is of a blueish green, tinged with a dusky brown: the Leaves are of a grey green: the Flowers are whitish: and the Fruit is deep brown.

IN the preceding Species the Stalk is sometimes simple, and sometimes branched; but in this it is always simple.

THE Plant has its virtues; and is of some use as an astringent. The ripe Seeds are best for this purpose: and not being of too great power, may be given where we should dread some other medicines of the like quality.

THIS is the only Genus of the present Class; and he who should chuse to call that a Cup, which I understand to be a Flower, has my consent: 'tis which we please, or perhaps both, firmly united into one body. The Xyris has been accounted of this Class; but its scabbarded Cup denies the propriety of that arrangement.

\* Whether there be in Nature any incomplete Flowers of two Petals, is not certainly known. The *Corispermum* and *Callitriche* have little tubercles in the place of a Cup. These have therefore been described in this work already, among the Plants with complete two-petaled Flowers.

C L A S S



## CLASS XXIV.

Plants with Flowers composed of four Petals ; and having no Cup.

## GENUS I.

## PONDWEED.

## POTAMOGETON.

Plate 2.

Character of the Genus.

The FLOWER is composed of four hollow, rounded, obtuse Petals, standing up.

The Seeds stand naked, four follow each Flower, and they are oval, pointed, and uneven.

## 1. FLOATING PONDWEED.

Plate 2. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Potamogeton Natans.

The Leaves are oblong oval ; they have Footstalks ; and they float upon the water.

Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our waters, and mostly of those which are clear. It rises to two feet and a half high : its upper Leaves lie flat upon the top of the water, and are bright and glossy. The Stalk is of a pale green ; the Films on it are brown : the Leaves are of a brownish green : and the Flowers are also of a dusky brownish green, tinged with red : they blow in July.

## 2. PERFOLIATE PONDWEED.

Plate 2. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Potamogeton Perfoliatum.

The Leaves are hearted, oblong, and embrace the Stalk at their base.

Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our clay pits when they are filled with water ; and found also in some slow muddy rivers : it grows to two feet long, and flowers in June. The Stalk is of a dusky green, weak, and bending with the motion of the water : the Leaves are of a very fresh fair green : the Flowers are of a greenish white : they grow in their loose spikes.

## 3. DENSE PONDWEED.

Plate 2. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Potamogeton Densum.

The Leaves are oval, waved, and sharp-pointed ; and stand thick upon the top of the Stalk : the Flowers stand about four together in a short square head ; on forked Stalks.

Fig. 3. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the clear rivers of Spain, France, and Italy ; a Plant of ten inches in height, and flowers in June. The Stalk is weak, and of a brownish green : the Leaves are of a deep and dusky green, but always glossy : the Flowers are greenish white : the Plant grows taller, and its Flowerstalks lengthen in running waters : in still ponds it is often not six inches long, and forked various ways ; and the Flowerstalks are short in proportion. Two Plants have been made out of the two appearances of this Species : but the excellent Linnaeus has taught the world to see varieties of accident as they are ; and not to confound the Science with imaginary Species.



## 4. SHINING PONDWEED.

Plate 3. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Potamogeton Lucens.

The Leaves are lanced, flattened, waved at the edge, and growing into Footstalks at the base.

Fig. 1. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, frequent in our shallow rivers: it grows to two feet long, but is weak, and flowers in July. The Stalk is brown: the Leaves are of a fine shining green: the Flowers are brownish.

## 5. CURL'D PONDWEED.

Plate 3. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Potamogeton Crispum.

The Leaves are lanced, waved, and serrated, and thin.

Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, common in our shallow waters: it grows to a foot high, and flowers in June. The Stalk is brown: the Leaves are of a fine shining green, but with a mixture of greyish and brown: the Flowers are of a ruddy brown, and stand in short spikes.

## 6. SAW'D PONDWEED.

Plate 3. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Potamogeton Serratum.

The Leaves are broad lanced, and sharply sawed at the edges; they grow in pairs toward the bottom, often alternately upwards.

Fig. 3. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, a weak Plant, of two feet long, that floats with the current in our shallow rivers, and flowers in July. The Stalk is brown: the Leaves are of a deep but not unpleasing green: the Flowers are grey.

## 7. FLAT-STALKED PONDWEED.

Plate 3. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

Potamogeton Compressum.

The Leaves are linear, and grassy; the Stalks are flattened.

Fig. 4. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our rivers: it grows to two feet or more in length, floating with the stream, and flowers in August. The Stalk is of a glossy brown, and remarkable for being flat: the Leaves are altogether like those of grass, only not so sharp at the point: the Flowers are of a dusky grey: and the Seeds are brown.

## 8. COMB PONDWEED.

Plate 3. Fig. 5.

Character of the Species.

Potamogeton Pectinatum.

The Leaves are narrow, bristly, and sharp pointed; and they stand in flattened clusters on the two sides of the Stalk.

Fig. 5. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, frequent in the ditches of Holland and Germany; a very singular Plant, of a foot and half long, flowering in July. The Stalk is grey: the Leaves are of a fresh good green, and stand in form of green combs on the two sides of the Stalk: the Flowers are greenish.



## 9. SETACEOUS PONDWEED.

Plate 4. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Potamogeton Setaceum.

The Leaves stand in pairs; they are long, narrow lanced, and end in a slender point.

Fig. 1. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the ditches and shallow ponds of Italy and France, and common also in Germany and Swisserland; a weak and branching Plant, that grows to a foot and half in length, and flowers in June. The Stalks are tender, and of a ruddy brown: the Leaves are of a bright and shining green: the Flowers are of a pale blueish brown. Altho' the Leaves of this Plant naturally grow in pairs, they are not constant in it: some will stand singly on the same Stalk where most are opposite. But this is not all the variation the Plant admits: like other inhabitants of the waters it is longer or shorter, more or less branched, and greener or browner, as the pond is deeper or shallower, muddy or clear. And its Leaves vary also in breadth and colour from the same cause: in some places they resemble those of the narrow Persicaria; in others, Grass.

## 10. GRASSY PONDWEED.

Plate 4. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Potamogeton Gramineum.

The Leaves are nearly linear and obtuse; they stand alternately: the Flowers are in a short oval spike.

Fig. 2. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our ditches, and shallow waters, principally within reach of tides: it grows to ten inches long, and flowers in August. The Stalk is brown: the Leaves are of a dead brownish green: the Flowers are of a dusky white.

## 11. SEA PONDWEED.

Plate 4. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Potamogeton Marinum.

The Leaves are linear; they stand alternately; and they inclose the Stalk at their base.

Fig. 3. a b.

THIS is a Perennial water Plant of our own country, but not found except near the sea, or mouths of great rivers; a weak, straggling, bushy Herb, of six or eight inches long, flowering in August. The Stalks are grey: the Leaves are of a good green, but with a greyish tinge: the Flowers are brown.

## 12. PETTY PONDWEED.

Plate 4. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

Potamogeton Puffillum.

The Leaves stand irregularly, some in pairs, some distinctly; they are narrow, and very sharp pointed, and have no Footstalks.

Fig. 4. a b c d e.

THIS is a small Annual water Plant: it covers the mud of our shallow ponds on heaths and open places, and flowers in July; it rarely exceeds five inches in height: the Stalk is brown: the Leaves are of a deep grassy green: the Flowers are chestnut-coloured.

THE virtues of these Herbs are utterly overlooked in modern practice; but without cause: there is both the authority of the oldest, and the experience of the latest times, to countenance their use. Dioscorides and Galen celebrate them as cooling and astringent; and 'tis the common practice of Lincolnshire, to my knowledge, to give them with safety and advantage in those epidemic Diarrhœas which they call the Lask.

G E N U S



G E N U S II.  
C L I M B E R.  
C L E M A T I S.  
Plate 5.

Character of the Genus.

The FLOWER stands open: the Petals are oblong, obtuse, firm, and veiny.

The SEEDS stand naked in small clusters; they are oval, flattened; and topped by a permanent style.

Plate 5. a b c d.

1. VITICELLANE CLIMBER.

Plate 5. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

*Clematis Viticella.*

The lower Leaves are decomposed; those near the Flowers simple: the Leaflets are oval.

Fig. 1. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Spain and Italy; a tall, clambering, woody Plant, that grows to ten feet long, and covers all their hedges with innumerable and very pretty Flowers in July and August. The Stalk is of a ruddy brown: the Leaves are of a faint unpleasing green: the Flowers are of a mixt colour of crimson and purple; and they last a long time on the Plant.

2. TRAVELLER'S - JOY CLIMBER.

Plate 5. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

*Clematis Viorna.*

The Leaves are winged: the Leaflets are hearted, and deep dented: the Tendrills are curled.

Fig. 2. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, common in our own country: it covers our hedges with a better green roof for the travellers shade than the Italian; altho' its Flowers be not so elegant. It grows to fifteen or twenty feet in length, and lays itself on the hedge tops in an elegant and picturesque manner. The Stalk is of a greyish brown: the Leaves are of an exceeding fine green: the Flowers are white: the Seeds have long tails of a snow-like down, and hang in a delightful abundance from all the tops of the Branches.

3. CURLY CLIMBER.

Plate 5. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

*Clematis Crispa.*

The Leaves are various, some placed in threes, some simply, and some cut in three at the end: the Flower is turned and curled.

Fig. 3. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Carolina; a very handsome tho' wild-growing Plant: it rises to ten feet high if well supported; and flowers, among the bushes, in July and August. The Stem is woody, and of a chestnut brown: the Leaves are of a full fresh fine green: the Flowers are purplish.

4. ORIENTAL CLIMBER.

Plate 5. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

*Clematis Orientalis.*

The Leaves are decomposed, and irregular; the Leaflets are wedged, waved, and angulated, and have here and there a deep cut: the Flowers are hairy within.

Fig. 4. a b c d.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Greek Islands; a clambering Plant, of seven feet high, flowering in July. The Stalk is of a reddish brown: the Leaves are of a greyish green: the Flowers are large, and purplish.

5. VIRGINIAN CLIMBER.

Plate 5. Fig. 5.

Character of the Species.

*Clematis Virginiana.*

The Leaves grow by threes; they are hearted, and uneven.

Fig. 5. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Virginia and Carolina; a very stately and beautiful Plant: it grows to fourteen feet high, and flowers in September. The Stem is woody and brown: the Shoots are of a blueish green: the Leaves are of a deep dusky green, with thick veins: the Flowers are either white, or of a deep crimson. The White, which are most frequent in Virginia, have the sweetness of the Jessamine Flowers: the Red, which are most common in Carolina, have little smell.



## 6. DIOECIOUS CLIMBER.

Plate 6. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Clematis Dioecia.

The lower Leaves stand by threes; and are oval, waved, undivided, and obtuse; the upper ones stand in pairs.

Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Jamaica; a handsome Plant, which, when well supported, rises to eight feet or more in height, and flowers from June to October. The Stem is woody, and of a pale brown: the Leaves are of a faint greyish green; the Flowers are very numerous, and of a bright and elegant crimson.

## 7. VITALBANE CLIMBER.

Plate 6. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Clematis Vitalba.

The Leaves are winged, and have Tendrills: the Leaflets are heart-shaped.

Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of France and Italy, and found also in some parts of America: it is a weak, climbing Plant, and grows to twelve feet high, flowering in August. The Stalk is of a bright silvery grey: the Leaves are of a faint green: the Flowers are white.

## 8. TENDRILL'D CLIMBER.

Plate 6. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Clematis Cirrhosa.

The Leaves are simple, oval, and deeply serrated; they stand in clusters: and Tendrills rise near their bases.

Fig. 3. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Italy; a woody Plant that rises to the height of twenty feet, perfectly covering, weighing down, and choking trees: it flowers in August. The Stalk is of a dusky brown: the Leaves are of a light but pleasing green: the Flowers are white: and the tufts of Seeds have white feathery tails.

## 9. FLAMMULANE CLIMBER.

Plate 6. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

Clematis Flammula.

The lower Leaves are doubly winged; the upper are simple: the Stalk is weak.

Fig. 4. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the South of France; a weak but hardy Plant, of five feet high, clambering among bushes, and flowering in August. The Stalk is woody, and of a dusky brown: the Leaves are small, and of a dull green: the Flowers are white.

## 10. SEA CLIMBER.

Plate 6. Fig. 5.

Character of the Species.

Clematis Maritima.

The Leaves are winged: the Leaflets oval, and all of a size: the Stalks are six-square.

Fig. 5. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the sea-coasts of France and Italy; a Plant of four feet long, but weak, flowering in July. The Stalk is woody, and brown: the Leaves are of a sea-green, tinged with brown: the Flowers are whitish.

## 11. UPRIGHT CLIMBER.

Plate 6. Fig. 6.

Character of the Species.

Clematis Recta.

The Stalk is firm: the Leaves are winged: the Leaflets are oval: the Flowers have some four and some five Petals.

Fig. 6. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Italy and Germany; a robust woody Plant, of seven feet high, flowering in August. The Stalks are brown: the Leaves are of a blueish green: the Flowers are white.

## 12. UNDIVIDED CLIMBER.

Plate 6. Fig. 7.

Character of the Species.

Clematis Integrifolia.

The Leaves are simple; they are oval, and have no Footstalks: the Flowers droop.

Fig. 7. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Tartary, as also of some parts of Germany: it grows to four feet high; a bushy, woody Plant; and flowers in August. The Stalk is of a pale brown: the Leaves are of a faint green: the Flowers are of a very beautiful blue.

G E N U S



GENUS III.  
MEADOW RUE.  
THALICTRUM.

Plate 7.

Character of the Genus.

The FLOWER spreads wide open: and the Petals are rounded, obtuse, hollow, and tender.

The SEEDS stand naked; one follows each Flower; and the shape is oblong.

Plate 7. *a b c d e*.

1. ALPINE MEADOW RUE.

Plate 7. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Thalictrum Alpinum.

The Stalk has no Branch, and barely one Leaf: there is only one cluster of Flowers.

Fig. 1. *a b*.

THIS is a singular and elegant little Plant, native of the wet rocks on our Welch mountains; and common to the North of Europe in like situations: it scarce exceeds four inches high, often not two; and flowers in June. The Stalk is purple: the Leaves are of a deep and very beautiful glossy green: the Flowers are whitish, with a tinge of yellow, and of purple, on the buds.

2. STINKING MEADOW RUE.

Plate 7. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Thalictrum Fœtidum.

The Stalk spreads into a broad head, and has many Leaves and Branches.

Fig. 2. *a b*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Swiss Mountains; and found also about Montpellier: it is a little Plant, but taller than the former, reaching to six or eight inches high when the soil favours; and flowering in July. The Stalk is red: the Leaves are of a fresh, fine, but somewhat blueish green, bright and glossy: the Flowers are white; but the Buds tip'd with crimson. The whole Plant, when bruised, has a very disgusting scent.

3. TUBEROUS MEADOW RUE.

Plate 7. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Thalictrum Tuberosum.

The Flowers are large, and have five, instead of four Petals: the Leaves are deep cut.

Fig. 3. *a b c*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Italy and Spain; on the mountains and moist grounds: it grows to two feet high, and flowers in June. The Stalk is tinged with a brownish red: the Leaves are of a blueish green: the Flowers are white, full of yellow Antheræ. Their size leads one to observe them more than those of the preceding; and we find an additional Petal; but the Plant is still a Thalictrum. Nature has her variations; but artificial systems must yield to them. All that can be done is to name the accident.

4. CORNUTUS'S MEADOW RUE.

Plate 7. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

Thalictrum Cornuti.

The Leaves are cut into deep, rounded segments: the Flower is small, and has five Petals.

Fig. 4. *a b c*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Canada; a Plant of two feet high, flowering in August. The Stalk is ruddy, firm, upright, and branched: the Leaves are of a grey green, bright, and glossy: the Flowers are small, and white, and are full of yellow Antheræ. These, like the preceding, have five instead of four Petals. There is also a farther distinction between the two, beside the size of the Flower; but it can be found only by digging. The Root of this Species is of the usual fibrous kind: that of the preceding is tuberous, in many oblong pieces.



## 5. DIOECIOUS MEADOW RUE.

Plate 8. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

*Thalictrum Dioecium.*

The Leaves are deep divided, and hang down: the female Flowers are distinct, and have long styles.

Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, a weak Plant, poor, and always sickly looking: it grows to about ten inches high, and flowers in August. The Stalk is grey, covered with a light purple tinge: the Leaves are of a fresh but not strong green: the Flowers are white; and have, when newly opened, a tinge of very pale purplish. This is another *Thalictrum*, where Nature throws aside the distinctions of art. The Flowers of the two sexes grow on different Plants: yet no eye can look on it and doubt its being a *Thalictrum*.

## 6. LITTLE MEADOW RUE.

Plate 8. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

*Thalictrum Minus.*

The Leaves are cut into six parts: the head of Flowers is broad: and the Flowers droop.

Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, a bushy little Plant, frequent on our high grounds in the northern counties; as also in Lincolnshire and Cambridgehire: it grows to a little more than a foot in height, and flowers in August. The Stalk is of a fine deep crimson: the Leaves are of a faint green; but the tips of all the divisions have a tinge of the same crimson: the Flowers are of a blueish white, and full of yellow Antheræ.

## 7. SIBERIAN MEADOW RUE.

Plate 8. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

*Thalictrum Sibiricum.*

The Leaves are cut in threes: and the Leaflets deep split, and turned down: the Flowers droop a little.

Fig. 3. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Siberia; a Plant of about a foot high, flowering in August. The Stalk is weak, and of a pale green: the Leaves are of a faint green, with a tinge of greyish: the Flowers are of a dusky white, full of yellow Antheræ.

## 8. PURPLE MEADOW RUE.

Plate 8. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

*Thalictrum Purpurascens.*

The Leaves are cut in three: the Stalk is firm: the Flowers all droop.

Fig. 4. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of North America; a Plant of fourteen inches high, flowering in August. The Stalk is deeply and beautifully tinged with purple: the Leaves are of a greyish green: the Flowers are greenish white; and what is particular, the Antheræ are not yellow, as in the others; but crimson.

## 9. NARROW-LEAVED MEADOW RUE.

Plate 8. Fig. 5.

Character of the Species.

*Thalictrum Angustifolium.*

The Leaves are nearly linear, and undivided; and they grow in clusters.

Fig. 5. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Germany; a Plant of a foot and half high, flowering in July. The Stalk is of an elegant crimson: the Leaves are of a deep and dead green: the Flowers are white, and full of yellow buttons.

THE *Thalictrums* vary greatly from their character: we have seen three already that differ in the arbitrary marks of system: this varies in a higher style; its habit differs greatly: yet, like all the others, there can be no doubt but still it is a *Thalictrum*.

## 10. YELLOW



## 10. YELLOW MEADOW RUE.

Plate 9. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

*Thalictrum Flavum.*

The Stalk is leafy, wreathed, and furrowed: the Leaves are deep cut: the Flowers stand mostly upright in a broad head. Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of our damp pastures in many parts of England: it grows to three feet high, and flowers in July. The Stalk is firm, upright, and of a pale brown: the Leaves are of a greyish green: the Flowers are white; but they are so filled with yellow Antheræ, that at a little distance they appear yellow.

## 11. SIMPLE MEADOW RUE.

Plate 9. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

*Thalictrum Simplex.*

The Stalk is angulated; and has no Branches; but has many Leaves. Fig. 2. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Russia: a very pretty Plant, of a foot high, flowering in August. The Stalk is upright, and of a faint brown: the Leaves are of a very pleasing blueish green: the Flowers are white, filled with yellow Antheræ.

## 12. SHINING MEADOW RUE.

Plate 9. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

*Thalictrum Lucidum.*

The Stalk is furrowed, and has many Leaves on it: the Leaflets are narrow, and thick: the Flowers stand upright. Fig. 3. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Spain, and some parts of France; a handsome, upright Plant, of two feet high, flowering in July. The Stalk is of a pale grey, covered in most parts with a purplish tinge: the Leaves are of a fresh and fine green: the Flowers are of a pearly white, with deep yellow Antheræ.

## 13. COLUMBINE MEADOW RUE.

Plate 9. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

*Thalictrum Aquilegifolium.*

The Seeds hang down; and they are triangular, and even: the Stalk is round. Fig. 4. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Switzerland; a very pretty Plant, of a foot and half high, flowering in July. The Stalk is of a fine high crimson: the Leaves are of a pleasant, tho' blueish green, and somewhat resemble the upper Leaves of the Columbines; but that they are finer divided: the Flowers are white, with yellow Antheræ: the Seeds are large, and pale brown.

## 14. TWISTED MEADOW RUE.

Plate 9. Fig. 5.

Character of the Species.

*Thalictrum Contortum.*

The Seeds are twisted, and ridged, and they hang down: the Stalk is edged. Fig. 5.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Siberia; a Plant of two feet high, flowering in August. The Stalk is of a faint green, tinged with a dusky brown: the Leaves are of a light grey green: the Flowers are pearly white, but full of yellow Antheræ: the Seeds are of a chefnut brown, and are turned and twisted in a singular manner.



## G E N U S IV.

## S E R P E N T W E E D.

## P O T H O S.

Plate 10.

Character of the Genus.

There is a SCABBARD of an oval form ; holding an Ear of many Flowers. The EAR is short, thick, and covered with Flowers, without Footstalks. The FLOWER has four upright Petals, of a wedged shape. The FRUIT is a rounded Berry, containing two rounded Seeds.

Plate 10. *a b c d e.*

## 1. CLAMBERING SERPENT WEED.

Plate 10. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

*Pothos Scandens.*

The Stalk climbs up trees, and roots at the Joints : the Leaves have broad leafy Footstalks.

Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the East Indies ; a Plant which climbs up the Stems of Trees, as Ivy does with us ; and that way rises to twenty feet in height : it flowers in October. The Stem is whitish : the Shoots of a blueish grey : the Leaves are of a very fine deep green, and are very singular : the Ears, on which the Flowers and Fruit grow, are short, oval, and purple.

## 2. HEART-LEAV'D SERPENT WEED.

Plate 10. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

*Pothos Cordata.*

The Leaves are hearted : and the Ear is oblong.

Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Peru : it grows under shade, and flourishes best where there is a little moisture in the ground : it has no Stalk raised from the ground, but consists of Leaves, like our Violets, and short Ears of Flowers among them. The Leaves grow to about six inches high, and are of a fresh and fine green : the Flowerstalks rarely exceed three inches in height : the Ears, and all the Flowers which cover them, are of a light, but fine purple.

## 3. LANC'D SERPENT WEED.

Plate 10. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

*Pothos Lanceolata.*

The Leaves are long, lanced, and undivided, and each has three long, large Ribs : the Flowerstalk thickens, and becomes three-square at its top.

Fig. 3. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the woods of South America ; a fine Plant, of about a foot high, flowering in August. The Leaves are of a very noble form, and of a fine strong green, with paler ribs : the Flowerstalk is brown and naked, except for its Scabbard at the top : the Ear of Flowers is purple.



## 4. NURL'D SERPENT WEED.

Plate 11. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

*Pothos Crenata.*

The Leaves are lanced ; a little waved, and nurl'd along the edges ; and thin, but tough.

Fig. 1. *a.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Island of Saint Thomas ; a singular Plant : it grows to a foot or more in heighth, and flowers in August. The Leaves are of a yellowish green, with strong, high ribs, of a paler colour : the Flowerstalk scarce rises to half their heighth, but is crowned with a very long, cylindric Ear of Flowers ; this is of a light purple ; and hangs down till it commonly is within two or three inches of the ground at its top.

## 5. LOW SERPENT WEED.

Plate 11. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

*Pothos Acaulis.*

The Leaves are lanced, undivided at the edge, and have no rib but the middle one.

Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of South America : it loves shade and moisture, and usually is found most perfect among the rotting roots, or in the decayed stumps of trees. Its Leaves are about eight inches long : the Flowerstalk hardly four : this rises in August, and ripens its Ear in October. The Leaves are of a fresh, fine green, always clean and beautiful : the Flowerstalk is tinged with brown : and the Ear, which is short and egg-shaped, is of a delightful purple.

## 6. PALMATED SERPENT WEED.

Plate 11. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

*Pothos Palmata.*

The Stalk climbs, and roots like Ivy upon trees : the Leaves are palmated.

Fig. 3. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of South America : it clambers upon trees ; and will thus rise to eighteen or twenty feet high, rooting frequently ; at the bases of the Leaves : it flowers in September. The Stalk is of a pale green, tinged with brown and red : the Leaves are of a fresh and fine green : and the Ears of the Flowers, which are conic, are of a bright purple.



G E N U S V.  
W I N D W E E D.  
P L U K N E T I A.

Plate 12.

Character of the Genus.

The PLANT has male and female Flowers ; separate on the same Stalk.

The FLOWER has its four Petals oval, and spread wide open.

In the male Flowers are four bearded glands, at the bases of the Filament.

In the female is a long style, with a shielded head.

The CAPSULE is flattened, with four angles, and four valves, and four cells.

The SEEDS are rounded, but have a point ; and there is only one in each cell.

Plate 12. *a b c d e*.

1. HEARTED WINDWEED.

Plate 12. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are hearted.

Pluknetia Volubilis.

Fig. 1. *a*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the East and West Indies ; a Plant that climbs among the trees to twelve or fourteen feet high, and flowers in August. The Stalks are of a chestnut brown, and woody : the Leaves are of a strong and fine green : the Flowers are of a faint greenish white : and the Fruit purplish brown.

C L A S S XXV.

Herbs which have Flowers of five Petals, but have no Cup.

F A M I L Y I.

Those which have regular Flowers.

G E N U S I.

H E L L E B O R E.

H E L L E B O R U S.

Plate 12.

Character of the Genus.

The FLOWER has its five Petals rounded, large, and permanent ; and beside the Filaments there are placed a number of tubular glands, with two lips.

The CAPSULES are flattened, and raised at the edge ; the Seeds are oval.

Plate 12. *a b c d*.

1. WINTER HELLEBORE.

Plate 12. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Flower rests upon the Leaf.

Helleborus Hyemalis.

Fig. 1. *a b*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Italy ; a Plant of four inches high, flowering in January. The Stalk is of a dusky green : the Leaves are of a faint but pleasing green : the Flowers are yellow.

2. BLACK HELLEBORE\*.

Plate 12. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are pedate ; and only one Flower grows upon a separate Stalk.

Fig. 2. *a b*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Germany and Italy, and of the Greek Islands : a low but specious Plant ; flowering in January. The Leaves rise to five inches high, and are of a strong but blueish green : the Flowers are white, with a dash of crimson.

3. GREEN HELLEBORE.

Plate 12. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Helleborus Viridis.

The Leaves are fingered : the Stalk supports two or three Flowers.

Fig. 3. *a b*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our woods, but not common : it grows to six or eight inches high, and flowers in February. The Stalk is of a deep dusky green : the Leaves are of a dark unpleasing green : the Flowers are greenish.

\* We are interested to know whether this Plant be or be not that used by the antient Physicians, in the cure of madness. A different reading of Dioscorides's description caused great doubt : if he described the Flower by *arbores Boragades*, then this could not be the Plant ; but if by *arbores podades*, it very well might. There is an authentic manuscript at Vienna : I caused this to be searched last year, with care, by a very learned person ; who writes me, that neither one or the other word is there. O criticism of the Antients, on what art thou employed ! How necessary it is first to know the thing exists, of which there is to be dispute.

4. STINKING



## 4. STINKING HELLEBORE.

Plate 13. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

*Helleborus Fœtidus.*

The Stalk supports a multitude of Leaves and Flowers: the Leaves are pedate.

Fig. 1. a.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Germany, France, and Swisserland; a Plant of two feet high, flowering in February. The Stalk is robust, upright, and of a coarse green: the Leaves are of a fainter green, often tinged with brown: the Films about the Flowers are of a fresh green: the Flowers are pale; they are of a mixture of green and white. We have this very frequent in our gardens; and from thence sometimes wild upon our dunghills: but it is not native here.

THE Leaves of Hellebore, powdered, have been used to be given to children for the cure of worms: but it is very essential to know that the preceding Plant is the right Species for this service. The present has been fatal.

## 5. THREE-LEAV'D HELLEBORE.

Plate 13. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

*Helleborus Trifolius.*

The Leaves grow by threes: the Stalk supports only one Flower.

Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Canada: 'tis found also in Siberia, in woods and thickets; and is, I fear, too nearly allied to the first Species: it grows to five inches high, and flowers in January. The Stalks are pale: the Leaves are of a blueish green: the Flowers are white, with a slight blush of red.

MANY Siberian Plants differ, we scarce know how, from those of England: nor is it absolutely sure they do specifically differ. I have my suspicions of this Plant; and have put them to the trial. I have cultivated some of it at Baywater, with all the favourable circumstances; and do expect to see it grow into the true Black Hellebore.

## GENUS II.

## MARSH MARYGOLD.

## CALTHA.

Plate 13.

Character of the Genus.

The FLOWER has its five Petals oval, flat, and quickly fading.

The CAPSULES are sharp-pointed, and spread wide asunder.

The SEEDS are roundish.

There are no glands, such as Hellebore has, in the Flower.

Plate 13. a b c.

## 1. COMMON MARSH MARYGOLD.

Plate 13. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

*Caltha Palustris.*

The Leaves are rounded, and heart-shaped at the base.

Fig. 3. a.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our wet pastures; a jolly Plant of spring: it grows to a foot high, and flowers in great profusion at the end of April. The Stalk is robust, and of a yellowish green: the Leaves are of a fine green, bright, and glossy: the Flowers are gold yellow.

THERE is an opinion, that the yellowness common in May-butter is owing to the Flowers of this Plant: but if these hasty reasoners would look into the pastures, they would see cows never eat it.

## GENUS



GENUS III.  
HELLABINE.  
ISOPYRUM.

Plate 14.

Character of the Species.

The FLOWER has its five Petals small, oval, wide, spread open, and soon fading.

There are five glands within, which are cut in three at the mouth.

The CAPSULES are crooked, waved, and uneven: and the Seeds are numerous.

Plate 14. *a b c.*

1. FUMATORY-LEAV'D HELLABINE.

Plate 14. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

*Isopyrum Fumaroides.*

The Leaves are long: the Petals are sharp-pointed. Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of Siberia; a singular and very pretty Plant: it grows to about ten inches high, and flowers in August. The Stalks are crimson: the Leaves are of a very dark blue green: the Flowers are of a light yellow: and the Pods are of a tawny brown.

2. MEADOW RUE-LEAV'D HELLABINE.

Plate 14. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

*Isopyrum Thalicroides.*

The Leaves are short: the Petals are obtuse. Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial; a weak Plant, native of the woods in Italy and Germany: it grows to eight or ten inches high, and flowers in April. The Stalk is purple: the Leaves are of a fresh and fair green: the Flowers are white.

3. COLUMBINE-LEAV'D HELLABINE.

Plate 14. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

*Isopyrum Aquilegioides.*

The Leaves are broad: the Petals are oval. Fig. 3. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Germany and Switzerland; a weak Plant, of near a foot high, flowering in April. The Stalks are brown: the Leaves are of a deep green, with a tinge of greyish: the Flowers are white; sometimes stained with blue.

THERE is a great variety in the growth of this Plant. Sometimes one Joint of the Stalk makes the whole: in which case it is scarce three inches high; and in this poor state, one Flower is more common than many. The Plant here figured I received from Sigr Tachelli, at Leghorn, where it crept along wet stones; in this manner running out into length and loaded, and with many Flowers.

THE old Greeks had a Plant of the same name; but we are not to suppose this, or any of this kind, were it: their *ισοπυρον* was the Dogs-Grass: its Seeds resembled Wheat, and thence it had its name; but here is no such likeness. These little Plants resemble Columbine, Meadow Rue, and Fumatory in their Leaves; and all of them strangely and wonderfully resemble Hellebore in the glands of their Flower. 'Tis in such instances that Nature points the way to her real arrangements: and he that shall go with me in the succeeding search after her real footsteps, in the disclosure of a natural method, will press forward with an earnest and astonished eagerness from this peculiar point.



## GENUS IV.

## GITH.

## NIGELLA.

Plate 15.

Character of the Genus.

The FLOWER has its five Petals broad, oval, and wide spread out.

There are eight oblong glands within, which are bilabiate.

The CAPSULES are oblong, and pointed, and split on the inner part.

The SEEDS are rugged, and angulated.

Plate 15. *abcdef*.

## 1. DAMASCENE GITH.

Plate 15. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

*Nigella Damascena.*

The Leaves are divided into long segments: the Flowers are surrounded by a leafy case.

Fig. 1. *a b*.

THIS is an Annual, native of Spain and Italy; where it, in a manner, overruns their cultivated ground; a very handsome Plant, rising to more than a foot in height, and flowering in profusion in July. The Stalks are of a dingy green: the Leaves are of a pleasing greyish green: the Flowers are of a fine delicate blue.

CULTURE plays strangely as well as elegantly with this Plant; the Leaflets grow like threads; the Flower grows larger, becomes double, and takes all the degrees of blue, down to absolute grey. This figure gives its exact natural state, as growing in a vineyard on the estate of the Marquis du Ensenada.

## 2. HAIRY GITH.

Plate 15. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

*Nigella Sativa.*

The Leaves are hairy, and are divided into short, broad, notch'd segments.

Fig. 2. *a*.

THIS is an Annual, native of the Greek Islands, and of some parts of Germany; a handsome Plant, of a foot high, flowering in July. The Stalk is of a dull, heavy green: the Leaves are of a fresh and fair green, covered with pale hairs: the Flowers are white.

THIS Plant is in great estimation among the modern Grecian Ladies, for the Seeds: which, ground into powder, become finer than Wheat Flour; and the colour is an elegant grey. When Nature begins to sprinkle that tinge among their fine dark hair, they wear this powder to disguise it: giving up the beauty to hide the advancing steps of time.

THE French use the Seeds of the next Species, or Field Gith: but tho' there is a greyness in the flour of these, 'tis infinitely inferior; yet even in that light nation, this is kept among a few as a secret.

IN England, (for time will spread its silver shade over all countries) the ladies, who wish to disguise the first approaches of the want of youth, wear a grey powder; but our slovenly hair-dressers make it of Ivory Black, and White Powder: nay, some of Soot and Flour: for the mean will not look grey; tho' a smaller price must afford a poorer kind of disguise. 'Tis common, in a warm theatre, to see this abominable ornament running in black streaks down a varnished face, most hideously: but 'tis not necessary; the right Plant grows as freely as a fallad herb with us; and any one who would raise it, would make a little fortune.



## 3. FIELD GITH.

Plate 16. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

*Nigella Arvensis.*

The Leaves are divided into numerous, linear segments: there are five long, crooked styles disposed crosswise in the Flower. Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is an Annual, native of France and Italy; a Plant frequent in the corn-fields and vineyards; and indeed in all cultivated ground: it grows to fifteen inches high, and flowers in July: a branchy and not unhandſome Plant. The Stalk is grey, with a tinge of brown: the Leaves are of a faint greyiſh green: the Flowers are pale blue.

## 4. SPANISH GITH.

Plate 16. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

*Nigella Hispanica.*

The Leaves are cut into long, linear, waved segments: and there are ten ſtyles in the Flower. Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is an Annual, native of Spain: and found alſo in France and Germany; a very noble and elegant Plant: it grows to two feet high, and flowers in June. The Stalk is of a glosſy ſhining brown: the Leaves are of a freſh fine green; their form is not more pleaſing than their colour: the Flowers are vaſt; and their colour is a moſt perfect blue.

## 5. ORIENTAL GITH.

Plate 16. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

*Nigella Orientale.*

The Leaves are divided into graſſy ſegments: there are ten ſtyles; and they are conſiderably longer than the Flower. Fig. 3. a b.

THIS is an Annual, native of Aleppo; an upright, handſome Plant, of eighteen inches high, flowering in Auguſt. The Stalk is dry, hard, firm, and of a ruddy brown: the Leaves are of a faint but not unpleaſing green: the Flowers are yellow. Their green glands, and long ſtyles, raiſed boldly in the middle; and the laſt, exceeding the Petals in length; give the Plant a ſingular aſpect.

WE have forgot to uſe theſe Herbs in medicine; but Dioſcorides has ſaid enough in praiſe of them to ſecure them a more honourable fate. He gives a peculiar praiſe to this Herb bruſed, and laid on the forehead, as a cure for the head-ach. What complaint is there more frequent, or more grievous? What is there we know that relieves it? Is it not ſtrange, we do not try what ſtands ſo well recommended!



THE VEGETABLE SYSTEM.

17

H E R B S.

CLASS XXV.

FAMILY II.

With irregular Flowers of five Petals; having no Cup.

GENUS I.

LARK'S SPUR.

DELPHINIUM.

Plate 17.

Character of the Genus.

The FLOWER has its five Petals placed round; and the upper one, which is broadest, runs into a spur behind: this is bifid at top, and stands between the Petals.

The CAPSULES are oblong, bent a little, and pointed.

1. WILD LARK'S SPUR.

Plate 17. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are divided into oblong, narrow lanced, pointed segments: the Stalk is branched.

Delphinium Confolida.

Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is an Annual, native of the corn-fields and vineyards in France and Italy; and not altogether wanting in our own, but less common: it is a very handsome Plant, of fourteen inches high, and flowers in June. The Stalk is of a dusky green, and spreads out into many Branches: the Leaves are of a very fine fresh green: the Flowers are of a celestial blue. They are smaller than our garden Lark's Spurs, but not a whit inferior in colour.

2. AJACIAN LARK'S SPUR.

Plate 17. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are divided into linear segments: and the Stalk is simple.

Delphinium Ajacis.

Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is an Annual, native of Spain; and of no other country, so far as I have found: but frequent now in the gardens every where. In its wild state it is a very beautiful and noble Plant: it grows to two feet high, and flowers in the latter end of June. The Stalk is firm, and tinged deeply with a glowing red; it rises single, and without Branches, to the top; but there, in its wild state, does not terminate in a long spike, as our garden Plants always do here; but breaks into some breadth, and spreads to flatness with great beauty. The Figure here is from such a Plant, in a vineyard of the Marquis de Enfenada; and gives the state of wild nature. The Leaves are of a faint but not unpleasing green: the Flowers are red, sometimes white, and sometimes blue. Culture doubles them, varies the colours, and extends the Spikes in length unmeasurably.

3. MONK'S-HOOD LARK'S SPUR.

Plate 17. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are cut into broad, lanced segments: the gland has four dents.

Delphinium Aconiti.

Fig. 3. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Germany; a very beautiful Plant, of two feet high, flowering in July. The Stalk is of a dull dead green: the Leaves are of a strong green: the Flowers are of a dusky greenish grey, with a mixture of an elegant crimson. The gland is usually throughout of that colour.



## 4. DOUBTFUL LARK'S SPUR.

Plate 18. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Delphinium Ambiguum.

The Leaves are decompound, with oblong, obtuse, waved segments : there are six instead of five Petals in the Flower : the gland is split deep ; but entire at the bottom.

Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is an Annual, native of Africa ; a very beautiful as well as singular Plant : it grows to two feet high, erect, and regularly branched, and flowers in July. The Stalk is of a dusky brown, tinged with red : the Leaves are of a light and somewhat greyish green ; but 'tis a very pleasing colour : the Flowers are of a fine strong crimson : they are often found also blue, or grey, or white, as our garden Lark's Spurs ; but this high crimson is their genuine natural colour. It differs very considerably from all the other Species ; and not the least, when carefully examined from those it seems to resemble most : but Nature plays in this Plant, even with the Generic Character. The Flower has always one Petal more than belongs to Lark's Spurs.

## 5. STRANGE LARK'S SPUR.

Plate 18. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Delphinium Peregrinum.

The Leaves are divided into many broad, obtuse segments : the Flower has nine Petals, beside the gland.

Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is an Annual, native of Palestine, and other parts of the East ; a very beautiful Plant, that rises in their cultivated grounds, and flowers with great profusion in July. The Stalk is of a dusky green, a little tinged with brown : the Leaves are of a deep unpleasant green : the Flowers are of the most celestial blue.

THE redundance of Nature in the preceding Species, where a Petal extraordinary was allowed the Flower, has seemed to many strange ; but here no less than four are added. I have been at great pains to enquire, whether these have not appeared on Plants from grounds so well cultivated, that we might reasonably understand them as an approach to doubleness ; but I am perfectly informed, that be the accidents of situation what they will, the Flower has always its due number of Petals extraordinary. When it grows in barren spots, or among stones, almost without mould, it rises but to half its height ; but in these disadvantageous circumstances, the Flowers, tho' small, have all this extraordinary number of Petals.

## 6. GREAT -



6. GREAT-FLOWER'D LARK'S SPUR.

Plate 19. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

*Delphinium Grandiflorum.*

The Leaves are cut into equal, oblong, obtuse segments: the gland is of two Leaves.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Siberia; a very elegant Plant, of two feet and a half high, flowering in August. The Stalk is of a dull green, tinged with a dusky brown: the Leaves are of a pleasing green, elegantly formed, and regularly divided: the Flowers are of a fine blue.

7. TALL LARK'S SPUR.

Plate 19. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

*Delphinium Elatius.*

The gland is deep divided into two parts: the Stalk is upright: and the Leaves are cut into broad, divided, pointed segments. Fig. 2. *a b c d.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Germany, of Swisserland, and of Siberia; a Plant of a yard high, erect, and elegant; flowering in August. The Stalk is firm, of a deep green, stained toward the lower part with brown: the Leaves are of a very delicate, strong green: the Flowers are beautifully mixed of blue and purple.

8. STAVESACRE LARK'S SPUR.

Plate 19. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

*Delphinium Staphisagria.*

The Leaves are palmated, with broad divisions: the gland is cut in four. Fig. 3. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Italy, of Germany, and of the Greek Islands: it grows to two feet high; a robust Plant; flowering in August. The Stalk is of a dusky green, tinged with a faint brown: the Leaves are of a faint green: the Flowers are of a fine blue. They vary in the degrees of colour according to the soil and exposure: in the Greek Islands they are very pale, as are also the Leaves: in Italy they are of a celestial blue; and the Leaves are yellowish: in Germany the Flowers are of a dead blue; and the Leaves of a good green. What is singular, is, that they keep these marks of their native country in our gardens; varying according to the place whence the Seeds were originally brought.

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A poor man near Goodwood, in Suffex, who used to attend on some occasions at the late Duke of Richmond's, disgusted even the servants, by an unfortunate foreness of the under eyelid; from whence so sharp a humour ran down, that it inflamed and flea'd the cheek: he was unexpectedly well, after many years suffering; and on my enquiring by what means, it was by an eye-water, made from a strong infusion of the Flowers of Lark's Spur from the garden; the common double rose-coloured kind; mixed with a very little brandy; a spoonful only to a pint of the infusion. This, I think, ought to be known. The present practice has no knowledge of the Plant: but there has been such a tradition; and, I believe, this Plant was meant by it; altho' its Leaves do not resemble Dolphins.



## GENUS II.

## MONKSHOOD.

## ACONITUM.

Plate 20.

Character of the Genus.

The FLOWER has the form of a hood; it is composed of unequal parts; the upper one hollowed.

There are two glands within placed on Footstalks.

The CAPSULES are three; they are oval, and open inwards: the Seeds are oval, and rugged.

Plate 20. *a b c d e f*.

## 1. NAPELLANE MONKSHOOD.

Plate 20. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

*Aconitum Napellus.*

The Leaves are cut into long, narrow segments; broadest at the end, and lineated.

Fig. 1. *a b c*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of France and Germany; a handsome, upright Plant, of regular growth, flowering in July. The Stalk is of a faint greyish brown: the Leaves are of a light green, elegantly formed, and lineated with white: the Flowers are of a fine blue: and the Seed-Vessels are of a pale brown.

## 2. HOOKED MONKSHOOD.

Plate 20. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

*Aconitum Uncinatum.*

The Leaves are cut into many broad segments; and the hood of the Flower runs into a long, obtuse point.

Fig. 2. *a b*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Philadelphia; a very handsome Plant, of more than a yard high, flowering in August. The Stalk is firm, and of a pale brown: the Leaves are of a very pleasing greyish green: the Flowers are of a beautiful blue.

## 3. LYCOCTINE MONKSHOOD.

Plate 20. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

*Aconitum Lycoctonum.*

The Leaves are palmated, divided into many lobes, and hairy.

Fig. 3. *a b c*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Italy and Swisserland; and is indeed found as far North as Sweden and Norway: it is a handsome Plant, of two feet or more in height, and flowers in July. The Stalk is of a faint green, tinged more or less with brown: the Leaves are of a light green; a very pleasing colour: the Flowers are yellow.

## 4. PYRENEAN



## 4. PYRENEAN MONKSHOOD.

Plate 21. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

*Aconitum Pyrenaicum.*

The Leaves are cut into a multitude of linear, rugged Segments, which lie confusedly over one another.

Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Pyrenees ; of Italy, and of Siberia : it grows to two feet high, and flowers in July. The Stalk is firm, upright, and tinged with brown, only the top is of a faint pale green, and bends down while in bud : the Leaves are of a dead green, and often brown about the edges : the Flowers are of a light but very pleasing yellow.

## 5. ANTHORAN MONKSHOOD.

Plate 21. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

*Aconitum Anthora.*

The Leaves are cut into a multitude of linear segments, which lie distinct.

Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the German woods and mountains ; as also of Italy and Swisserland : it grows to two feet and a half high, and flowers in July. The Stalk is pale green, more or less tinged with brown : the Leaves are of a faint but pleasing green : the Flowers are yellow.

## 6. VARIEGATED MONKSHOOD.

Plate 21. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

*Aconitum Variegatum.*

The Leaves are cut into a multitude of segments, lightly divided ; and broadest at the top.

Fig. 3. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the mountainous forests of Bohemia ; and found also in Spain and Italy : it grows to a foot and half high, and flowers in July. The Stalk is of a grey green, tinged with brown : the Leaves are of a faint but not unpleasing green : the Flowers are blue.

THERE is scarce in Botany an older name than Aconite : but 'tis not certain in what Plant we know at this time, under that title, or if in any of them, we are to look for the powers and qualities recorded by these writers : Nicander seems to be about as accurate in this respect, as the present Swifs are about their Wound Herbs ; when, to make their famous Arquebusade water, they go out upon the mountains ; and cut down what comes first to hand. This venerable antient seems to have meant no more by Aconite, than a Plant which grew in a particular place : yet he, as well as all the rest, speaks of it as a poison ; and, particularly, as fatal to beasts. They gave this power to the Root, not to any other part of the Plant : but we know at least one kind of it, the very effluvia of whose Leaves and Flowers have produced grievous effects on those who chanced to sleep near them.

GENUS



G E N U S III.  
C O L U M B I N E.  
A Q U I L E G I A.

Plate 22.

Character of the Genus.

The FLOWER spreads out: the Petals are of equal length; and there are five large glands horned at the end: they stand alternately with the Petals.

The CAPSULES are five, cylindric, pointed, and placed upright: the Seeds are oval, and hollowed.

Plate 22. *a b c d e f*.

1. CLAMMY COLUMBINE.

Plate 22. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

*Aquilegia Viscosa.*

The Stalk is almost naked: it supports only one or two Flowers, and is clammy to the touch, as is also the Flower: the Leaves are ternate: and the Leaflets cut in three.

Fig. 1. *a b*.

THIS is a Perennial, a little Plant, native of Montpellier; and, as it should seem, peculiar to that place: it often is not three inches high: six or seven are the extent of its growth: it flowers in July. The Stalk is of a pale purple: the Leaves are of a strong blueish green: the Flowers are of a purplish blue.

2. COMMON COLUMBINE.

Plate 22. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

*Aquilegia Vulgaris.*

The Leaflets are cut into rounded lobes, and these are deeply nerved: the glands of the Flower have crooked tails.

Fig. 2. *a b*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Italy and Germany; a very handsome Plant, of two feet and a half high, flowering in July. The Stalk is tinged with brown: the Leaves are of a strong but somewhat blueish green: the Flowers are rose-coloured. We see them also in our gardens, blue, white, and striped; as also doubled, and variously altered in their form by culture; rose-like, starry, and complex, of multitudinous parts. All this result from culture; and the gardener, who will save Seeds carefully from the most varying kinds, will produce infinite new varieties.

3. SIBERIAN COLUMBINE.

Plate 22. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

*Aquilegia Sibirica.*

The Leaflets are cut into oblong lobes, deeply cut in again. Fig. 3. *a b*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Siberia; one of those Plants, which differ from our own so nicely, that tho' we see they are distinct, 'tis a hard task to say in what: this grows to little more than a foot high, and flowers in August. The Stalk is crimson: the Leaves are of a yellowish green: the Flowers are blue variegated with white.



## 4. ALPINE COLUMBINE.

Plate 23. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

*Aquilegia Alpina.*

The glands are strait, and shorter than the Petals.

Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Swisserland; a very handsome Plant, of two feet high, flowering in July. The Stalk is pale, and more or less tinged with brown, or purple: the Leaves are of a yellowish green, and cut into much narrower segments than in the other Columbines: the Flowers are very large, and blue: sometimes they are crimson, sometimes white.

## 5. CANADA COLUMBINE.

Plate 23. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

*Aquilegia Canadensis.*

The glands are strait: and the Filaments are longer than the Petals.

Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Canada, and other parts of North America; a very elegant Plant, of two feet high, flowering much earlier than the others, and lasting long in beauty. The Stalk is of a deep green, tinged with a dusky brown: the Leaves are of a fine glossy green: the Flowers are pale red, a delicate and pleasing colour; with always some yellow, and often white on the inside.

## MULTIPLE COLUMBINE.

IN the Royal Garden at Kew, some years since, there rose from Seeds well collected, and with the assistance of good culture, that variety of the Columbine, which is doubled by a vast multiplicity of parts, distorted and crowded one upon another. The Plant was lower than the common kind in its natural state; and the Leaves were mutilated, complex, and broader: Nature had bestowed all her bounty on the Flowers: it is represented in this Plate: it was a mere but pleasing variety.

THE Seeds of Common Columbine are greatly recommended in the small-pox and measles. S. Paulli, most solemnly relates, that he has rescued many children from the gates of death, when in the worst stages of these diseases, by this single means.

MANY other things have been said of its virtues; perhaps idly; but this, I think, from the character of the author, and his manner of relating it from his own experience, may be relied upon.



## GENUS IV.

## ORCHIS.

## ORCHIS.

Plate 24.

Character of the Genus:

The FLOWER is irregular; with five Petals, and a Spur.

Three of the Petals stand outward of the rest.

Two stand inward, and form a kind of hood.

And there is also a gland of one Leaf, divided into two lips: the upper short: the lower long.

The CAPSULE is oblong, and three-rib'd, and opens in three places; remaining fixed at top and bottom.

The SEEDS are like dust.

Plate 24. *abcdef*.

THERE is something wonderful in the fructification of the Orchis: and he who will, as I have done, sit down by the side of a strong Plant, in full Flower, at early morning, in June, will see the organs approaching as it were to Animal, instead of Vegetable Nature; and wounding them, will perceive something, at least, very like Animal Sensation.

THE male organs in the Flower are two; they grow upon the Style, or female organ, as in some Animals of the crustaceous kind: they are enclosed each in its Scabbard, or loose Sheath, like the male parts of many Animals; and have a valve before them, that shields them from the air. At early morning, when the dew but begins to go off, the valve turns back; we see the male organ raised on a little Footstalk; its figure is convoluted, as the testicles of Animals are within; and it is covered with Farina. This drops off slowly, and by a little at a time; it falls between the bases of the two Sheaths; where there are two thick lips, which open only when touched by this falling Farina; and disclose a tube: into which it is received, and which conveys it strait to the ovary, or receptacle of Seeds.

Now is it possible to see this; and not to remember the excellent Haller's explanation of that most abstruse of all subjects, Animal Generation? Wherein do they differ? In what that is essential to the effect?

FARTHER, this tube will contract, if touched with the point of a fine needle; and the very organ, which is loaded with Farina, will shrink, if ever so lightly wounded, in the same manner.

THE Generic Character here established of the Orchis, answers its purpose in this place; where only an artificial method is intended: but when we advance into the arrangement of Nature, this fructification will come in force for shewing us its place in that just Series. We shall find the Epidendrums rising from the condition of other Plants to this peculiar character of the Orchis; and that Plant, descending into the scale of common Vegetable Nature, thro' the Helleborines; whose generative organs have much of this construction, and are not wholly destitute of this degree of animal-like sensation.

THE Farina of the Orchis, received into the tube, passes into the ovary; which is, at that time, filled with an infinite quantity of delicate, thin, concave, net-like membranes; collected into three distinct heaps, and fixed only in the centre. Here 'tis the fructification of the Orchis becomes unlike that of all other Plants, so far as we have known: and yet most probably



probably it will be found the very same in all, as soon as it shall be in those, as well as in this, understood distinctly. The opportunities which have given the means of it here, are the advantage of that vast and excellently kept collection of Plants in the King's Garden at Kew; and the construction of a lucernal Microscope, in which an artificial light, thrown from a polished concave of fourteen feet circumference, serves in the place of the sun: this alone could distinctly shew; what no garden else could have so amply and perfectly afforded the means of viewing.

IN the year 1770, very favourable to the fructification of the Orchis's, a great many Plants, of various kinds of them, fructified leisurely and perfectly, in the Royal Garden: to the course of the Farina, which I had observed, many years since, at Denham, the construction of the Seeds, hitherto unknown, was added from those Plants.

THERE is not, in all Vegetable Nature, any thing so delicate as those hollowed and reticulated membranes, lodged in the ovary of the Orchis, for the reception of the globule of Farina: a small magnifier shews them as so many open nets; but greater power of glasses discovers a thin membrane, filling up all the meshes: and the vast power of our first glasses, with the artificial sun, shew, that even this membrane is most beautifully overspread with Vessels; and that its edges are a little thickened.

UPON one of these, falls a globule of Farina; the concave form of the membrane throws this into its centre; and then the edges rise, and, by degrees, close together; uniting in those thicker parts: a thousand of these motions may be seen at once on the half-polished Plate, laid to receive the image from that microscope. When any one is clos'd, the appearance is very much that of a lemon, hung up in a net, by way of preserving it.

THESE nets, being afterwards scattered on the earth, produce new Plants; but are these Seeds? We are content to call them so. Slight enquiries make wrong names current. But really what is a Seed? A separated organization from the female part of the Plant, enlivened by the Farina. A Seed thus formed and perfected, has its Corculum and Rostellum; its Bud and Root; its Cotyledon, Hilus, Arillus, Coronula; and all this apparatus in a regular, double, triple, or even quadruple covering. Now what we are used to call the Seeds of Orchis, are not such; they are a simple globule, whose true form is a spiral roll, close laid together; consisting of nothing but a cylindric piece of Vegetable matter, wound like a Snake about itself; and ready to grow from that end in the centre. This roll, thus palpable before the microscope, I have not seen in any Plant before: and this, enclosed only in its net, is the whole that the Orchis affords for the growth of a new individual.

THE most perfect of the Mosses have, what Linnæus has distinctly called, a mere Propago, or, if you please, the Corculum of the Seed, naked: the Orchis has this Corculum not naked, but covered only with this simple bag; and this is its construction.

WHEN the globule is fallen in, and the bag has closed upon it, all is so moist, and the moisture so glutinous, the same as is the juice of the Root; that if it remained long clos'd in a Seed-Vessel, as other Seeds, all would decay and rot: we know how soon the principle of life is lost in a Seed in many instances; but here it would be most of all certain of destruction. In this emergency, Nature has given the Capsule a power of gradually opening a kind of windows, or passages, for the air to come in; and pass through: these gape by almost imperceptible flits at first, which slowly open into more width; till in the end the Capsule is that open body, represented in the Character. And thus the moist Seeds, if we are to call them Seeds, are very slowly and very gradually dried; but even with all this providence of Nature, by far the greater part fail. A very few alone, out of the innumerable multitude from every Flower, dry, in a proper way for growth: the earth would else be over-run with Orchis's; for perhaps there is no Plant, the Seeds of which are so very numerous.



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It will appear, in many instances, examined with a philosophical accuracy, that what we call Seeds, are not bodies of the same nature with what we understand by that term in the Plants most frequently before our eyes. The Seeds of Puffballs, are small Puffballs; the Seeds of Truffles, are small Truffles; the Seeds of the Algas are pieces of their own substance, prepared for growth, but utterly unorganized: farther, the Seeds of the fairest Mosses are naked hearts of Seeds; those of Fern, I do suppose, will approach most to these of Orchis's, when they are better known: and these are really no more than separated parts of the parent Plant fitted to grow. In like manner as in the Orchis's, the Seeds of Fern are innumerable; but not one in ten millions comes to grow: yet in all this provision, which seems to fail of its destined end, Nature is not wasteful: those Seeds which do not grow to Vegetable perfection, feed innumerable Animalcules. It is not possible, in any other case, to see so many of these inferior animated beings, or so active, as in the wet and half-decayed Seeds, taken from the lower part of the yet unopen Capsule of an Orchis.

1. Those Orchis's which have the Spur at top.

1. TWO-HORNED ORCHIS.

Plate 24. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Orchis Bicornis.

There are two Spurs, or Horns, to the Flower, and they rise from the hood; not behind: the Lip has five long segments. Fig. 1. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Cape of Good Hope; a Plant of extreme singularity: it grows to ten inches high, and flowers in July. The Stalk is brown: the Leaves are of a deep but fine green: the Flowers are of a beautiful yellow.

2. TWO-FLOWER'D ORCHIS.

Plate 24. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Orchis Biflora.

The Flower has one Spur, or Horn, rising from the hood: the side Petals, or Wings, spread wide open: the Lip is lanced, and sharp pointed. Fig. 2. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Cape of Good Hope; a Plant of six inches high, flowering in July. The Stalk is of a dusky green: the Leaves are of a fresh and fine deep green: the Flowers are yellow, tipped with red.

3. ONE-HORNED ORCHIS.

Plate 24. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Orchis Cornuta.

One Spur, or Horn, rises from the hood: the side Petals spread wide: the Lip is small, and oval. Fig. 3. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Cape of Good Hope; a Plant of five or six inches high, flowering in July. The Stalk is pale: the Leaves are of a fine green: the Flowers are orange-colour'd.

2. Those with the Bulbs of the Roots undivided.

4. ORCHIS OF THE HOLY LAND.

Plate 24. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

Orchis Sancta.

The Spur is crooked: the Lip is lanced, and cut in five: the Petals converge. Fig. 4. a b c d.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Palestine; a Plant of ten inches high, flowering in June. The Stalk is brown, and naked, except for a few Films: the Leaves are of a fresh and fine green: the Flowers are of a pale crimson.

5. SUSANNAH ORCHIS.

Plate 24. Fig. 5.

Character of the Species.

Orchis Sufannæ.

The side Petals, or Wings of the Flower are large, and deeply jagged, with slender Segments: the Spur is long. Fig. 5. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Amboyna; a very elegant Plant, of ten inches high, flowering in June. The Stalk is brown: the Leaves are of a very fine green: the Flowers are white.

6. EYE-LASHED



## 6. EYE-LASHED ORCHIS.

Plate 25. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Orchis Ciliata.

The Lip is lanced, and eye-lashed : and the Spur is long. Fig. 1. *a b*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Canada and Virginia ; a noble Plant, of ten or twelve inches high, flowering in July. The Stalk is firm, and brown : the Leaves are of a delicate grass green : the Flowers are of a pale fine yellow, nearly a Jonquill colour.

## 7. HABENARIAN ORCHIS.

Plate 25. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Orchis Habenaria.

The Lip is cut in three : the side Segments are narrow : the Spur is very long. Fig. 2. *a b*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Jamaica ; a very handsome Plant : it grows to a foot high, and flowers in July. The Stalk is thick, and brown : the Leaves are of a bright and very pleasing green : the Flowers are rose-coloured : the Spurs look like reins of a bridle.

## 8. FEW-LEAVED ORCHIS.

Plate 25. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Orchis Bifolia.

The Lip is lanc'd, and undivided : the Wings spread out : and the Spur is long. Fig. 3. *a b c*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our heaths and thickets : it grows to seven or eight inches high, a very handsome Plant, and flowers in May. The Leaves are broad, and of a greyish green ; often there are only two, sometimes three, rarely more : the Stalk is of a dead green, tinged with brown : the Flowers are white.

## 9. TWINING ORCHIS.

Plate 25. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

Orchis Flexuosa.

The Lip is tily : two of the side Petals are very slender : the Stalk is bent. Fig. 4. *a b c*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Cape of Good Hope ; a handsome, tho' weak Plant, of near a foot in height, flowering in July. The Stalk is of a light green, tinged with brown : the Leaves are of a very pleasing fresh green : the Flowers are purple.

## 10. HOODED ORCHIS.

Plate 25. Fig. 5.

Character of the Species.

Orchis Cucullata.

The Stalk is naked : the Lip is cut in three : the Petals all close into a kind of hood. Fig. 5. *a b c*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Siberia ; a very handsome Plant, of ten inches high, flowering in August. The Stalk is of a deep green : the Leaves are of a fresh fine green : the Flowers are of a deep fine crimson.

## 11. GLOBOSE ORCHIS.

Plate 25. Fig. 6.

Character of the Species.

Orchis Globosa.

The Flowers stand in a round tuft : the Lip is cut in three : and each Segment is divided into three again : the Spur is short : the side Petals are sharp at the point. Fig. 6. *a b c*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Swisserland ; a very handsome Plant, of near a foot high, flowering in June. The Stalk is of a pale green, tinged with brown : the Leaves are of a yellowish green : the Flowers are of a purplish crimson.



## 12. PYRAMIDAL ORCHIS.

Character of the Species.

Plate 26. Fig. 1.

Orchis Pyramidalis.

The Lip is cut into three nearly equal parts: the Spur is long: and the Petals are lanced.

Fig. 1. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our high pastures; a handsome Plant, of near a foot in height, flowering in July. The Stalk is of a dead green, stained with brown: the Leaves are of a fresh grassy green: the Flowers are crimson.

## 13. CORIOPHOROUS ORCHIS.

Character of the Species.

Plate 26. Fig. 2.

Orchis Coriophora.

The Lip is cut into three parts, which are turned back, and nurl'd: the Spur is short: the Petals run together.

Fig. 2. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our high grounds; as also frequent in Spain and Italy; and common also in the East: it grows to ten inches high, and flowers in August. The Stalk is of a pale green: the Leaves are of a fresh grass green: the Flowers are purple. The Plant has the rank smell of the Goat Orchis, and an approach to the characters of the Satyriums, to which Genus that belongs; it is the frontier Plant, between.

## 14. CUBIT ORCHIS.

Character of the Species.

Plate 26. Fig. 3.

Orchis Cubitalis.

The Lip is cut into three narrow segments; the middle one broadest: the Spur is shorter than the Germ.

Fig. 3. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Ceylon; a pretty Plant, of seven inches high, flowering in June. The Stalk is pale green: the Leaves are of a faint but pleasing green: the Flowers are purple.

## 15. MORION ORCHIS.

Character of the Species.

Plate 26. Fig. 4.

Orchis Morio.

The Lip is cut in four, and nurl'd: the Spur is obtuse: the Petals run together.

Fig. 4. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our meadows: it grows to eight inches high, and flowers in June. The Stalk is green, tinged with a ruddy brown: the Leaves are of a fresh and fair green, sometimes spotted: the Flowers are purplish crimson.

## 16. MASCULINE ORCHIS.

Character of the Species.

Plate 26. Fig. 5.

Orchis Mascula.

The Lip is cut in four, and nurl'd: the Spur is obtuse: the hinder Petals turn back.

Fig. 5. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our pastures; a very handsome Plant, of ten inches high, flowering in the latter end of May. The Stalk is green: the Leaves are of a fresh fair green, spotted with black: the Flowers are of a purplish crimson.

## 17. SOLDIER'S ORCHIS.

Character of the Species.

Plate 26. Fig. 6.

Orchis Militaris.

The Lip is cut in five, and is dotted: the Spur is obtuse: the Petals run together.

Fig. 6. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our chalk hills; a handsome Plant, of ten inches high, flowering in July. The Stalk is green: the Leaves are of a bright fresh green: the Flowers are purple on the Lip: and have the Petals greyish.

## 18. BUTTERFLY ORCHIS.

Character of the Species.

Plate 26. Fig. 7.

Orchis Papilionacea.

The Lip is broad, undivided, nip'd at the end, and nurl'd: the Spur is awl-shap'd: the Petals turn in.

Fig. 7. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Spain: a Plant of ten inches high, flowering in June. The Stalk is of a pale green, stained with brown: the Leaves are of a fresh but greyish green: the Flowers are elegantly variegated with purple, yellow, and brown.

## 19. BURMAN'S ORCHIS.

Character of the Species.

Plate 26. Fig. 8.

Orchis Burmanniana.

The Lip is cut into many slender divisions: the Stalk supports only one Flower.

Fig. 8. a b c d.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Cape of Good Hope; a very singular and pretty Plant: it grows to eight inches high, and flowers in August. The Stalk is of a dead green: the Leaves are of a fine fresh green: the Flowers are crimson.

## 20. SCORCH'D ORCHIS.

Character of the Species.

Plate 26. Fig. 9.

Orchis Uffulata.

The Lip is cut in four, and rugged: the Spur is obtuse: the Petals stand distinct.

Fig. 9. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our dry pastures; a little Plant, scarce exceeding five inches in height, and flowers in July. The Stalk is brownish: the Leaves are of a brownish green: the Flowers are purple: often the whole Plant is brown, as if burnt.



## 3. Those with the Bulbs palmated.

## 21. BROAD-LEAV'D ORCHIS.

Plate 27. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Orchis Latifolia.

The Spur is conic: the Lip is cut in three; and the two side parts are turned back: the Films are longer than the Flowers. Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our meadows; a robust and handsome Plant, of a foot high, flowering in June. The Stalk is firm, upright, and of a pale green: the Leaves are of a blueish green: the Flowers are pale purple.

## 22. SPOTTED YELLOW ORCHIS.

Plate 27. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Orchis Incarnata.

The Spur is conic: the Lip is lightly cut in three: and the Segments notched: the outer Petals turn back. Fig. 2. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of France and Germany; a very pretty Plant, of ten inches high, flowering in July. The Stalk is of a faint green: the Leaves are of a fresh fine green, but with a tinge of yellowish: the Flowers are yellow, spotted, and stained behind, with pale red.

## 23. ELDER ORCHIS.

Plate 27. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Orchis Sambucina.

The Spur is conic: the Lip is oval, and cut in three: the Films are as long as the Flower. Fig. 3. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Germany; a handsome Plant, of ten inches high, flowering in July. The Stalk is pale: the Leaves are of a faint yellowish green: the Flowers are rose-coloured; sometimes white.

## 24. SPOTTED-LEAV'D ORCHIS.

Plate 27. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

Orchis Maculata.

The Spur is shorter than the Germ: the Lip is flat: the hinder Petal spread wide open. Fig. 4. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our damp meadows: a handsome, robust Plant, of ten inches high, flowering in July. The Stalk is of a bright green, tinged with brown: the Leaves are of a strong green, spotted with black: the Flowers are of a fine pale purple.

THE Roots of this, and of the twenty-first Species, are dried, with care, in some parts of Germany, and used as Salep: they are supposed to have great virtues, as a provocative; but there is a double error in the matter: the Roots of the Orchis Morio, the fifteenth Species, are what the antients celebrate for this virtue; the others possessing it, as they determine, in a very inferior degree. The larger of the two Roots of the Orchis Morio they eat boiled, in large quantities; and, if a tenth part of the wonders they relate of its effects be true, there is enough of power in it. 'Twas this the Theſſalian Ladies boiled in Goats-Milk, and swallowed largely, for those purposes: and I remember very well, a lewd fellow, a Blacksmith's servant, at Denham, who had often come into disgrace for injuring the young women of the town; and when Sir Roger Hill, severely reprimanding, asked how it happened that he was charged with these things always about Midsummer, he answered, 'twas because the King Fingers were then up, and he loved the Roots of them: that was his name for the Orchis Morio. This is the Herb Theophrastus speaks of with such wonder; the medicine of the Indian, who could celebrate these indecent rites to the seventeenth time, till even blood followed: it seems he applied it outwardly, as well as took it inwardly. If his account were to be depended on, women were rendered perfectly outrageous by it: but those knowing ladies of Theſſaly would have laughed at the European doctrine of the prepared Salep having this effect: they knew the fresh Root only had the power.

## 25. SWEET-



## 25. SWEET-SCENTED ORCHIS.

Plate 28. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

*Orchis Odoratissima.*

The Spur is short, and crooked: the Lip is cut into three lobes: the Leaves are linear.

Fig. 1. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Germany, and France, and Italy; a singular and handsome Plant, flowering in July. The Stalk is of a dead green, tinged with ruddy brown: the Leaves are of a dusky green: the Flowers are pale rose-colour, sometimes white. They have a peculiar sweet scent, resembling in some degree the Flowers of Garden Valerian.

## 26. CONOPSEAN ORCHIS.

Plate 28. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

*Orchis Conopsea.*

The Spur is bristly, and longer than the Germ: the Lip is cut in three: and the two side Segments stand very wide.

Fig. 2. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of our upland pastures: it grows to ten inches high; a handsome Plant, flowering in July. The Stalk is of a deep green, more or less tinged with brown, or red: the Leaves are of a fine fresh green: the Flowers are deep crimson.

## 27. YELLOW ORCHIS.

Plate 28. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

*Orchis Flava.*

The Spur is slender; and as long as the Germ: the Lip is cut in three: and the Segments undivided.

Fig. 3. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Virginia; a very singular and beautiful Plant: it grows to a foot high, and flowers in August. The Stalk is brownish: the Leaves are of a fresh and delicate green: the Flowers are of a dead yellow.

## 28. PSYCODE ORCHIS.

Plate 28. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

*Orchis Psychodes.*

The Spur is bristly, and of the length of the Germ: the Lip is cut in three narrow Segments.

Fig. 4. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Canada; a Plant of ten inches high, flowering in August. The Stalk is of a dull green, stained with a ruddy brown: the Leaves are of a fresh green: the Flowers are orange-coloured.

## 29. SHEWY ORCHIS.

Plate 28. Fig. 5.

Character of the Species.

*Orchis Spectabilis.*

The Spur is of the length of the Germ: the Lip is oval, and nip'd: the Stalk is naked: and the Root-Leaves are oval.

Fig. 5. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Virginia; a very gaudy Plant: it grows to near a foot in height, and flowers in August. The Stalk is of a deep green, tinged with brown: the Leaves are of a fresh fine green: the Flowers are very gaudy: the Hood is of a fine deep blue: the Spur is white: the rest of the Flowers is crimson.

## 30. DUSKY



## 30. DUSKY ORCHIS.

Plate 29. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

*Orchis Fuscescens.*

The Spur is equal in length to the Germ : the Lip is oval, and dented at the base.

Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Siberia; a Plant of a foot high, flowering in August. The Stalk is of a fresh green, tinged with brown: the Leaves are of a fine strong green, tinged also with brown: the Flowers are of a brownish red.

## 31. STRATEUMATIC ORCHIS.

Plate 29. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

*Orchis Strateumatica.*

The Lip is deeply cut in two, in manner of a heart at cards: the Spur is as long as the Germ.

Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Ceylon; a stout Plant, of ten or twelve inches high, flowering in June. The Stalk is of a dusky brown: the Leaves are of a fresh and very fine strong green: the Flowers are crimson.

## 32. HYPERBOREAN ORCHIS.

Plate 29. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

*Orchis Hyperborea.*

The Spur is of the length of the Germ: the Lip is linear, undivided, and cut off.

Fig. 3. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the coldest countries; Norway, Iceland, and the like: it scarce reaches six inches in height, and flowers in July. The Stalk is blood-red: the Leaves are of a faint green, and pointed: the Flowers are yellow.

## 33. ABORTIVE ORCHIS.

Plate 29. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

*Orchis Abortiva.*

The Lip is oval, and undivided; and there are only Films, no Leaves upon the Stalk.

Fig. 4. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of our beech woods; a Plant of about five inches high, flowering in May. The Stalks are of a deep brown, with a light tinge of a blueish purple: the Films upon them are of the same dull hue: the Flowers are of a finer and clearer purple.

## 34. PALLID ORCHIS.

Plate 29. Fig. 5.

Character of the Species.

*Orchis Pallens.*

The Lip is cut into three obtuse Segments: the side Petals spread out: the Spur is obtuse.

Fig. 5. *a b c d.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Germany; a very handsome Plant, of near a foot in height, flowering in June. The Stalk is firm, and brown: the Leaves are of a deep green: the Flowers are of a greenish white: only the Lip is yellow, spotted with orange-colour.



G E N U S V.  
S A T Y R I O N.  
S A T Y R I U M.

Plate 30.

Character of the Genus.

The FLOWER is irregular; its three outer Petals, and its two inner, all bend upwards into a hood.

The GLAND has its upper Lip short, and upright; its lower long, and hanging down; and the base of this swells into a kind of purse behind.

The CAPSULE is oblong, and opens at the sides in three places: the Seeds are like dust.

Plate 30. *a b c d e f*.

1. G O A T S A T Y R I O N.

Plate 30. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

*Satyrium Hircinum.*

The Leaves are lanced: the Lip is cut into three parts, of which the middle one is very long, and is obliquely cut off: the side Segments are shorter and slender.

Fig. 1. *a b c*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our chalk hills, but far from common: it grows to two feet high, and flowers in July. The Leaves are large, and of a very fine strong green: the Stalk is of a pale green: the Flowers are purple, with more or less of a brownish green about the Hood. The whole Plant has a strong offensive smell: it is the same scent we perceive so agreeably in the Cape Geraniums; but here rank and filthy.

2. G R E E N S A T Y R I O N.

Plate 30. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

*Satyrium Viride.*

The Leaves are oblong, waved, and obtuse: the Lip is cut in three parts, of which the middle one is short, and looks faded.

Fig. 2. *a b*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our high stony grounds, but not common; we are used to call it *Frog Orchis*; but the resemblance is not great. It grows to ten inches high, and flowers in July. The Stalk is of a pale green, stained with brown: the Leaves are of a fine green, but with somewhat of a yellow tinge: the Flowers are greenish, with also a little tinge of yellow.

3. B L A C K S A T Y R I O N.

Plate 30. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

*Satyrium Nigrum.*

The Leaves are linear: the Lip of the Flower is turned bottom upwards, and has three divisions; the middle one longest.

Fig. 3. *a b c*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the mountains of Sweden and Norway; a Plant of five or six inches high, flowering in July. The Stalk is pale green, tinged with brown: the Leaves are of a very pleasing pale green: the Flowers are of a deep purple, almost black.

4. W H I T E S A T Y R I O N.

Plate 30. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

*Satyrium Album.*

The Leaves are lanced: the Lip is cut in three: the middle segment is obtuse.

Fig. 4. *a b c*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our northern counties; a tall and very handsome Plant, flowering in July. The Stalk is of a pale green, stained with brown, and is fifteen inches high: the Leaves are of a pleasing green: the Flowers are greenish white.

5. E P I P O G I A N



## 5. EPIPOGIAN SATYRION.

Plate 31. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Satyrium Epipogium.

The Stalk is naked, only sheathed at bottom: the Flowers are turned bottom upwards: the Lip is undivided.

Fig. 1. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Germany, and of Siberia; a Plant of ten inches high, flowering in the latter end of July. The Stalk is of a dead green, tinged with brown: the Leaves are of a fresh and fair green: the Flowers are dusky.

## 6. PLANTAIN-LEAV'D SATYRION.

Plate 31. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Satyrium Plantagineum.

The Leaves on the Stalk are oval; and they have Footstalks, which surround it: the Lip is undivided.

Fig. 2. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of America; a handsome Plant, of fourteen inches high, flowering in August. The Stalk is of a deep green, stained with a purplish brown: the Leaves are firm, and of a fine green, large rib'd, and very handsome: the Flowers are mixed of purple and greenish.

THE aspect, or habit of this Plant, departs from that of the Satyrium or Orchis kind, and approaches to that of the Helleborines. The advance from these to other, in a natural method, is through the Helleborines; and this is the frontier Plant; very much allied to both. The Roots, tho' more like the fibrous ones of the Helleborines, than any thing of the Orchis kinds, in their appearance, yet have eminently the mucilaginous juice of the Orchis Roots.

## 7. CREEPING SATYRION.

Plate 31. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Satyrium Repens.

The Root-leaves are oval: the Flowers grow all on one side of the Stalk.

Fig. 3. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Sweden, and Germany; and, as I now first learn from Dr. Hope, of Scotland; a singular Plant, of seven inches high, flowering in July. The Leaves are of a fine strong green, tinged more or less with brown, and sometimes spotted with black and with white: the Stalk is of a faint green, stained with brown: the Flowers are greenish white.

## 8. CAPE SATYRION.

Plate 31. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

Satyrium Capense.

The Lip of the Flower is broad, waved at the edges, obtuse, and nip'd at the end.

Fig. 4. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Cape of Good Hope; a Plant of eight inches high, flowering in August. The Stalk is of a dead green, variously stained with brown: the Leaves are of a very fine and pleasing green: the Flowers are mixed of green and purple.



G E N U S VI.  
O R C H I D Y.  
O P H R Y S.

Plate 32.

Character of the Genus.

The five P E T A L S are oblong; they converge upwards; and are nearly equal in length.

The G L A N D is longer; it hangs down; and is Keel-shap'd at the back. The C A P S U L E is oval, and opens lengthway in three flits, with three receptacles: the Seeds resemble dust.

Plate 32. *abcdef*.

1. B I R D ' S - N E S T O R C H I D Y.

Plate 32. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Stalk has Films on it: there are no Leaves: the Lip is split in two.

Ophrys Nidus.

Fig. 1. *ab*.

THIS is a Perennial, a singular Plant, native of our beech woods, on high grounds, but not common: it grows to seven inches high, and flowers in May. There is nothing of the colour of a Plant about it; 'tis brown, with very little shade of green; and the Flowers have the same dingy aspect: it seems dead, and faded, while yet vigorously growing; and when dry, looks as if it had been scorched. I have seen burnt brown paper very like it.

2. C O R A L - R O O T E D O R C H I D Y.

Plate 32. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Lip is cut in three: the Stalk has Films enclosing it at the base.

Ophrys Corallorhiza.

Fig. 2. *ab*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Germany; and, as I think, also of America: it grows in the thickest woods, and flowers in May. There are no Leaves: the Stalks have greenish brown Films; and are themselves of the same greenish brown: the Flowers are crimson, with a tinge of blueish purple in many parts: the Roots of this Plant spread wildly, and are usually, but not always, as red as Coral.

3. L A D Y - T R A C E O R C H I D Y.

Plate 32. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

The Flowers turn round in spires along the Stalk: their Lip is nurl'd.

Ophrys Spiralis.

Fig. 3. *ab*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our high grounds; but not common; a very pretty Plant, of six inches high, flowering in August. The Leaves are firm, and of a very fine green: the Stalk is of a dull green, tinged with brown; there are some leafy Films on it, and toward the top it is twisted as a screw: the Flowers are white, and sweet-scented.

4. D R O O P I N G O R C H I D Y.

Plate 32. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

The Stalk is leafy: the Flowers droop at the neck: their Lip is undivided.

Ophrys Cernua.

Fig. 4. *abc*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Virginia; a Plant of eight inches high, flowering in August. The Stalk is of a light brown: the Leaves are of the same light brown, with very little tinge of green: the Flowers are purple, sometimes white.

5. O V A L - L E A V ' D O R C H I D Y.

Plate 32. Fig. 5.

Character of the Species.

There are only two Leaves on the Stalk; they are oval: the Lip of the Flower is split.

Ophrys Ovata.

Fig. 5. *abc*.

THIS is a Perennial, a very pretty Plant, native of our own damp grounds, and flowers in May. The Stalk is green: the Leaves are of a fresh and beautiful green: the Flowers are white.

6. H E A R T E D O R C H I D Y.

Plate 32. Fig. 6.

Character of the Species.

There are only two Leaves on the Stalk; and they are heart-shap'd: the Lip of the Flower is hearted.

Ophrys Cordata.

Fig. 6. *abc*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the bogs in our northern counties; a Plant of scarce five inches high, flowering in May. The Stalk is brown: the Leaves are of a brownish green: the Flowers are white.

7. L I L L Y



## 7. LILLY-LEAV'D ORCHIDY.

Plate 33. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Ophrys Liriofolia.

The Root-leaves are lanced: the Stalk is naked: the Lip of the Flower is undivided: and the back Petals are linear.

Fig. 1. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of North America; and found also in some of the most northern parts of Europe, but not in a fourth part its natural size or beauty. In Virginia it grows to two feet high; a very stately, noble Plant, and flowers in August. The Leaves are of a fresh fair green, and have very much the aspect of Lilly Leaves: the Stalk is of a deep green, tinged with a ruddy brown: the Flowers are greenish.

## 8. LÆSELIAN ORCHIDY.

Plate 33. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Ophrys Læselii.

The Stalk is naked, and three square: the Lip is oval.

Fig. 2. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Germany; a Plant of six inches high, flowering in July. The Leaves are of a deep fine green, tinged with brown; and only two or three rise from the Root: the Flowers are purplish.

## 9. BOG ORCHIDY.

Plate 33. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Ophrys Paludosa.

The Stalk is naked, and five-corner'd: the Leaves are rugged at the tips: the Lip is undivided.

Fig. 3. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our damp high grounds, but not common: it grows to four inches high, and flowers in August. The Stalk is of a dead green, tinged with brown: the Leaves are of a fine grass green, but rugged at the tips: the Flowers are of a greenish white.

## 10. ONE-LEAF'D ORCHIDY.

Plate 33. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

Ophrys Monophylla.

The Stalk is naked: there is only one oval Leaf rising from the Root, and embracing it: the Lip of the Flower is undivided.

Fig. 4. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, a very pretty as well as singular little Plant: it grows to about five inches high, and flowers in August. The Stalk is tinged with brown: the Leaf is of a very fine green: the Flowers are greenish.

## 11. MONORCHAN ORCHIDY.

Plate 33. Fig. 5.

Character of the Species.

Ophrys Monorchis.

The Stalk is naked: the Lip of the Flower is cut in three, and crossed.

Fig. 5. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our high pasture grounds; a very little but pretty Plant: it grows to five inches high, and flowers in July and August. The Stalk is of a pale green, tinged with brown: the Leaves are of a fine pleasing green: the Flowers are yellow, and very sweet scented.

## 12. ALPINE ORCHIDY.

Plate 33. Fig. 6.

Character of the Species.

Ophrys Alpina.

The Stalk is naked: the Leaves are awl-shap'd: the Lip has one dent one each side.

Fig. 6. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Lapland, and some parts of Sweden; a very little Plant indeed, flowering in July: it scarce reaches two inches in height. The Stalk is of a light green, tinged with brown: the Leaves are of a dead green, with somewhat of the same tinge: the Flowers are white.

## 13. ORCHIDY OF CAMTSCHATKA.

Plate 33. Fig. 7.

Character of the Species.

Ophrys Camtschatka.

The Stalk is slender, and sheathed: the spike of Flowers is loose: and their Lip is linear, and split.

Fig. 7. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Russia, and of Tartary; a weak and poor Plant, of five inches high, flowering in August. The Stalk is brownish: the Leaves are of a faint green: the Flowers are of a yellowish green.



## 14. MAN ORCHIDY.

Plate 34. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Ophrys Anthropophora.

The Stalk is leafy : the Lip is narrow, and cut in three : the middle Segment is longest, and is split at the end.

Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our dry chalk hills, and of France and Italy, but no where common : it grows to fifteen inches high, and flowers in July. The Stalk is tinged with a deep brown : the Leaves are of a strong but somewhat blueish green : the Flower is mixed of green and purple : the Petals are all green : the Lip is naturally purple ; but sometimes there is a mixture of green or white in that.

## 15. INSECT ORCHIDY.

Plate 34. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Ophrys Insectifera.

The Stalk is leafy : the Lip of the Flower is cut into five lobes.

Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our high grounds, by wood sides, and in thickets, but not common : it grows to about ten inches high ; a most singular and elegant Plant ; and flowers in July. The Stalk is of a pale brown : the Leaves are grass green : the Flowers are mixed of green, and a purplish brown, with more or less tinge of white and yellow.

By their manner of hanging on the Plant, as well as by their form, they have very much the air of Insects ; inasmuch that children have tried very gently to catch them upon the Fly Orchis ; and men have whip'd at them in the Bee Orchis, as it is called, as they pass'd along on horseback.

THE Lip of this Species is so various in its divisions, that it, in some resembles a Fly ; in others, a Humble Bee ; in some, a Spider ; in others, a Beetle ; and different other Insects : and from hence so many imaginary Species have been made by authors. The excellent Linnaeus reduced them all to one ; and I have authority to confirm that bold and wise decision. Having often observed with wonder and pleasure, the Fly Orchis in Charlton Forest ; I went one year with the late Duke of Richmond to the same spot, where we found not one Fly ; but a multitude of Bee Flowers.

THEY vary in colour as much as divisions ; the most remarkable of those variations are figured with this Plant : not exaggerated by fancy, as some have done, who have carefully painted Bees, and stuck them on this Plant.

## 16. DUSKY ORCHIDY.

Plate 34. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Ophrys Atrata.

The Leaves are deep hollowed : the Filaments grow upon the Hood of the Flower.

Fig. 3. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Cape of Good Hope ; a Plant of eight inches high, flowering in August. The Stalk is deep brown : the Leaves are of a yellowish green : the Flowers are of a dusky purple. They are of the nature of those of our Fly Orchis, but less beautiful : in dried specimens the Stalk, Leaves, and Flowers are all black.

## 17. CATHOLIC



## 17. CATHOLIC ORCHIDY.

Plate 35. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

*Ophrys Catholica.*

The Stalk is leafy : the Flower has only three Petals : the Hood is vast,  
and swollen : the Lip is crossed.

Fig. 1. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Cape of Good Hope ; a very singular and very pretty Plant : it grows to ten inches high, and flowers in August. The Stalk is pale green, tinged in the lower part with brown : the Leaves are of a fair fresh green : the Flowers are of a fine yellow.

## 18. TWISTED ORCHIDY.

Plate 35. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

*Ophrys Circumflexa.*

The Flower has only three Petals : the Wings are nip'd : the Lip is cut  
in three : and the two side Segments are twisted.

Fig. 2. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Cape of Good Hope ; a very beautiful Plant, of a foot high, flowering in August. The Stalk is of a good green, tinged at the bottom with brown : the Leaves are of a fine fresh green : the Flowers are whitish green, but edged with yellow ; and elegantly lined within the Hood : the Lines being alternately green and yellow.

## 19. CAFFRANE ORCHIDY.

Plate 35. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

*Ophrys Caffra.*

The Lip is very broad, kidney-shaped, and nip'd.

Fig. 3. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Cape of Good Hope ; a very handsome Plant, of near a foot high, flowering in August. The Stalk is of a ruddy brown : the Leaves are of a fresh fine green : the Flowers are of a deep orange-colour.

G E N U S



## GENUS VII.

## HELLEBORINE.

## SERAPIAS.

Plate 36.

Character of the Genus.

The FLOWER has its five Petals oblong, raised, spread open, and converging toward the top.

Its GLAND is oval, hollowed at the base, and uneven on one side.

The CAPSULE is oval, with three unequal ridges: the Seeds are like dust.

Plate 36. *a b c d e f*.

## 1. BROAD-LEAV'D HELLEBORINE.

Plate 31. Fig. 6.

Character of the Species.

*Serapias Latifolia.*

The Leaves are oval, and embrace the Stalk: the Flowers hang down.

Fig. 1. *a b*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our woods and high damp grounds, but not common; flowering in August: it grows to two feet or more in height. The Stalk is brown: the Leaves are of a very beautiful green, high rib'd, and elegant: the Flowers are mixed of green and purple: the Petals are usually of whitish green; and the Gland purple: the Flowers in woods are more perfect; but on Bogs more numerous.

## 2. LONG-LEAV'D HELLEBORINE.

Plate 36. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

*Serapias Longifolia.*

The Leaves are sword-shap'd, and have no Footstalk: the Flowers hang down.

Fig. 2. *a b*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our damp and shaded grounds in the northern counties of Cumberland, and elsewhere; a very handsome Plant, of two feet and a half high, flowering in the beginning of September. The Stalk is purple: the Leaves are of a very fine deep green: the Flowers are of an elegant purple, sometimes white.

## 3. LARGE-FLOWER'D HELLEBORINE.

Plate 36. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

*Serapias Grandiflora.*

The Leaves are sword-shap'd: the Flowers stand upright: the Lip of the Gland is shorter than the Petal.

Fig. 3. *a b c*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Germany; a very handsome Plant, of two feet high, flowering in August. The Stalk is green, stained with a dusky brown: the Leaves are of a fine deep green: the Flowers are whitish; sometimes with a dash of purple, very faint, and trifling.



## 4. PURPLE HELLEBORINE.

Plate 37. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Serapias Rubra.

The Leaves are sword-shap'd : the Flowers stand upright : the Lip of the Gland is acute.

Fig. 1. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Germany and Switzerland ; and of some parts of France ; a very handsome Plant, of a foot and half high, flowering in August. The Stalk is of a good green, tinged with brown : the Leaves are of a very deep and very fine green : the Flowers are purple.

## 5. TONGUE HELLEBORINE.

Plate 37. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Serapias Lingua.

The Lip of the Gland is cut in three ; and is longer than the Petals, and smooth.

Fig. 2. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of France and Italy ; a beautiful and noble Plant, of two feet and a half high, flowering in August. The Stalk is of a ruddy brown : the Leaves are of a fine strong green : the Flowers are of a fine red, mixed of crimson and purple.

## 6. HEARTED HELLEBORINE.

Plate 37. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Serapias Cordigera.

The Leaves are hearted : the Lip of the Gland is large, and cut into three points ; and bearded at the base.

Fig. 3. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Spain and Italy ; a very beautiful and noble Plant : it grows to near a yard in height, and flowers in August. The Stalk is of a faint green, tinged with brown : the Leaves are of a pale but pleasing green : the Flowers are of a very fine purple.

## 7. CAPE HELLEBORINE.

Plate 37. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

Serapias Capensis.

The Leaves are folded, and sword-shap'd : the Stalk is naked toward the top : and the Films, among the Flowers, are leafy : the Lip is hearted.

Fig. 4. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Cape of Good Hope ; a very elegant Plant, of a foot and half high, flowering in September. The Stalk is of a very deep brown : the Leaves are of a strong but somewhat yellowish green : the Flowers are of a fine crimson, with a tinge of purple.



## GENUS VIII.

## SERAPINE.

## LIMODORUM.

Plate 38.

Character of the Genus.

The FLOWER has its five Petals nearly equal : the upper two converge. The GLAND is hollow, of one Leaf, placed on a Footstalk, and as long as the Petals.

The CAPSULE is oblong, and high rib'd, and has only one cell.

Plate 38. *a b c d e.*

## 1. TUBEROUS SERAPINE.

Plate 38. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Limodorum Tuberosum.

The Flowers have no Footstalks ; they stand in a close slender spike.

Fig. 1. *a.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Carolina ; a very singular and elegant Plant : it loves the moist parts of higher grounds, and thrives best where there is shade : it flowers in August. The Stalk is of a ruddy brown, with pale Films, of a membranaceous substance : the Leaves are of a very fine deep green, and have long, regular, thick ribs : the Flowers are large, singularly and elegantly disposed, and of a pale purple, with some dash of crimson. Where the Plant stands most exposed, they are of the fullest colour : where very much shaded, they are nearly white.

## 2. TALL SERAPINE.

Plate 38. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Limodorum Altum.

The Flowers have Footstalks, and stand in an open spike.

Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Peru ; a very noble and elegant Plant : it grows to four feet high, and flowers in July. The Stalk is of a faint green, stained with brown, and is beset with pale Films : the Leaves are of a fresh and pleasing green : the Flowers are of a lilac-colour, a pale crimson, shaded with purple.

GENUS



G E N U S IX.  
M U S E M E E D.  
A R E T H U S A.

Plate 39.

Character of the Genus.

The FLOWER has its five Petals converging into a kind of Hood.

The GLAND is oblong, and hollow at the base: the lower Segment oblong, rugged, and dependent.

The CAPSULE is oblong, with three ridges, and only one cell: the Seeds are like duft.

Plate 39. *a b c d.*

1. B U L B O U S M U S E W E E D.

Plate 39. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

*Arethufa Bulbosa.*

There is a Scabbard of two Films to the Flower: and the Stalk has only Films on it, not Leaves.

Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Canada and Virginia; an extremely singular and very pretty Plant: it grows to six inches high, in the bogs and swamps, and flowers in June. The Stalk is of a fresh green, and has several yellowish green, leafy Films; those two, which form a kind of Scabbard to the Flower, are paler than the others: the Flower is large, very elegantly shaped, and of a fine crimson.

2. A D D E R ' S - T O N G U E M U S E W E E D.

Plate 39. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

*Arethufa Ophioglossoides.*

There is one oval Leaf on the Stalk: and one lanced Leaf, by way of Scabbard.

Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the bogs of North America; a Plant of great singularity and beauty: it grows to fourteen inches high, and flowers in July. The Stalk is of a pale brown at the base, and pale green toward the top: the Leaf is of a very delicate strong green; as is also the Scabbard: the Flower is of an elegant lilac-colour, stained with brown.

3. D I V I D E D M U S E W E E D.

Plate 39. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

*Arethufa Divaricata.*

The Leaf and Scabbard both are lanced: the outer Petals of the Flower rise up.

Fig. 3. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the swamps, and rotten, wet grounds in Maryland and Pennsylvania: it grows to a foot high; a very pretty Plant, and flowers in August. The Stalk is of a fine glowing crimson: the Leaf and Scabbard are both of a deep fine green: the Flower is of a fine purplish crimson.



## GENUS X.

## TREE-WEED.

## EPIDENDRUM.

Plate 40.

## Character of the Genus.

The FLOWER has five Petals, oblong, and spread wide open.

The GLAND is hollow at the base, swelled upwards, and oblique, and split at the mouth: its upper Lip is short, and cut in three: the lower longer, and larger.

The CAPSULE is long, cylindric, and fleshy: the Seeds are small, bright, and round.

Plate 40. *a b c d e*.

## 1. VANILLA TREE-WEED.

Plate 40. Fig. 1.

## Character of the Species.

Epidendrum Vanilla.

The Stalk climbs, and has spiral Tendrills: the Leaves are oblong, and grow on the Stalk without Footstalks.

Fig. 1. *a b c*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the East and West Indies; a climbing Plant, which clings to their trees as Ivy does to ours, and will that way rise to twenty feet or more in height: it flowers in August. The Stem is of a dusky brown: the Leaves are of a fresh and fine green: the Flowers are of a pale whitish green: the Pods are so dark coloured, that it is almost blackness. These are the Vanillas of the chocolate-makers, and are very cordial, reviving, and sweetly scented.

## 2. AERIAL TREE-WEED.

Plate 40. Fig. 2.

## Character of the Species.

Epidendrum Flos Aeris.

The Stalk climbs, and is branched, and rounded: the Leaves are lanced: the Petals are linear, and obtuse.

Fig. 2. *a b c*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Java; a handsome Plant, that climbs to the height of twenty feet, and flowers in August. The Stalk is of a blue green, tinged with brown: the Leaves are of a deep blue green: the Flowers are yellow. In some woods of the East Indies, where the soil favours, and the situation is good, this Plant arises to a degree of beauty scarce to be equalled by any of the Species; the Flowers stand more distant, and are very large, and have all the colours almost of the Rainbow.

## 3. NARROW-LEAV'D TREE-WEED.

Plate 40. Fig. 3.

## Character of the Species.

Epidendrum Tenuifolium.

The Leaves are awl-shap'd, and hollowed, and stand on the Stalk without Footstalks.

Fig. 3. *a b c*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the East Indies; a very elegant Plant: it grows to five feet high, and flowers in September. The Stalk is of a dusky green, tinged with brown: the Leaves are of a fresh and fair green: the Flowers are of a faint yellow, with an edge of orange-colour on all the Petals: and the Gland is of a greenish white.

## 4. SPATULA-



## 4. SPATULA-LEAV'D TREEWEE D.

Plate 41. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

*Epidendrum Spatulatum.*

The Leaves are oblong, and stand alternately on the Stalk, without Footstalks; and have no veins: the Lip is split, and spread. Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the East Indies, and of the warmest parts of America: it grows to five feet high; a robust, singular, and very handsome Plant, and flowers in June. The Stem is brown: the young Shoots of a pale green: the Leaves are of a very fresh and fine green: the Flowers are of an orange-yellow, very beautiful, and very fragrant: the Fruit is large, and brown.

## 5. DUSKY TREEWEE D.

Plate 41. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

*Epidendrum Fervum.*

The Leaves are lanced, and stand one over another on the Stem without Footstalks: the Flowers are in oblong clusters from their Wings. Fig. 2. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the East Indies; a very handsome Plant: it grows on the decayed stumps of Trees, and flowers in June. The Stem is of a dusky brown, covered with bases of fallen Leaves: the Leaves stand close, and are of a fine strong green, but with a considerable tinge of blueish: the Flowers are of a tawny yellow, but 'tis an agreeable colour; and in the morning, when first opened, they have an exquisitely fragrant scent.

## 6. CRIMSON TREEWEE D.

Plate 41. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

*Epidendrum Coccineum.*

The Leaves are sword-shap'd, but obtuse, and stand on the Stem without Footstalks: the Flowers rise in clusters from their Wings; each on its separate Footstalk. Fig. 3. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Peru, and other of the hottest parts of America: it grows to two or three feet on the stumps and stems of Trees, and flowers in July. The Stalk is brown, with a tinge of green: the Leaves are of a very delicate fine green: the Flowers are crimson.

## 7. ONE-SIDE TREEWEE D.

Plate 41. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

*Epidendrum Secundum.*

The Leaves are oblong, and stand on the Stem without Footstalks: the Flowers all grow from one side of the Stalk; tho' they spread out: the Gland has its tube long. Fig. 4. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the West Indies; a Plant of five feet high, flowering in July. The Stem is of a faint green, stained with brown: the Leaves are of a coarse and dusky brownish green: the Flowers are yellow; sometimes they are rose-coloured, sometimes white. They also are very numerous, and in thick clusters on some Plants; sparing, and few on others. The soil and exposure play with these variations in the hot countries; as culture, under the gardener's care, does here with us.



## 8. LINEAR TREEWEEED.

Plate 42. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

*Epidendrum Lineare.*

The Stalk is simple: the Leaves on it are narrow, obtuse, and nip'd at the end.

Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of South Carolina, and of our West India Islands; a handsome Plant, of two feet high, flowering in August. The Stalk is of a pale green, tinged with a ruddy brown: the Leaves are of a fresh and fine green: the Flowers are of a dusky brownish hue.

## 9. DOTTED TREEWEEED.

Plate 42. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

*Epidendrum Punctatum.*

The Leaves are lanced, and rib'd: the Scabbards rise over one another: the Flowers stand in spreading clusters, and are spotted.

Fig. 2. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Peru; a handsome Plant, of a yard high, flowering in July and August. The Stalk is of a dusky green, tinged with a reddish brown: the Leaves are of a full and fine green: the Flowers are yellow, spotted with crimson, and with purple: the Leaves and Films are also sometimes spotted with a dark purple, almost black, but not constantly.

## 10. TAILED TREEWEEED.

Plate 42. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

*Epidendrum Caudatum.*

The Leaves are lanced, and rib'd: and the Flowers stand in an open cluster, and have Tails to the Petals; two very long.

Fig. 3. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of South America; a very elegant but straggling Plant: it grows to four feet high, and flowers in August. The Stalk is of a faint green: the Leaves are of a fresher and finer green: the Flowers are of a greenish white, very singular in their Tails, and beautifully spotted with a very deep purple.

## 11. OVAL



## 11. OVAL TREEWEEED.

Plate 43. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

*Epidendrum Ovatum.*

The Leaves are oval, sharp pointed, rib'd, and partly surround the Stalk at the base: the Flowers grow in branchy clusters.

Fig. 1. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the East Indies; a Plant that grows to eight feet high, among decayed and rotten trees; and flowers in July. The Stalk is hard, but weak, and is of a grey green, tinged deeply with a coarse brown: the Leaves are of a strong blue green; a poor, unpleasing colour: the Flowers are very numerous, and very elegant: the Petals are of a greenish white: and the Gland is crimson.

## 12. EYE-LASHED TREEWEEED.

Plate 43. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

*Epidendrum Ciliare.*

The Leaves are two, and are oblong, grassy, and without veins: the Lip of the Flower is cut in three: the two side Segments are broad, and eye-lashed: the middle one narrow, and plain.

Fig. 2. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the decaying woods of South America; a very singular Plant, tho' of no great beauty: it grows to two feet and a half high, and flowers in August. The Stalk is of a faint green, stained with brown, and covered with Films: the Leaves are of a pale but pleasing green: the Petals of the Flower are of a fine yellow: the strange Lip white.

## 13. NOCTURNAL TREEWEEED.

Plate 43. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

*Epidendrum Nocturnum.*

The Leaves are numerous on the Stalk, and without veins: the Lip of the Flower is cut into three plain Segments; the middle one narrowest.

Fig. 3. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Jamaica, and of New Spain; a Plant of four feet high, flowering in August. The Stalk is brown: the Leaves are of a fine deep green: the Petals of the Flower are yellow: the Lip is greenish white.

## 14. HOODED TREEWEEED.

Plate 43. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

*Epidendrum Cucullatum.*

The Leaves are oblong: and the Stalk supports only one Flower: the Petals of this are very long: and the Lip turned hollow into Hood.

Fig. 4. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of New Spain; a strange Plant, of three feet high, flowering in June. The Stalk is jointed, tender, thick, and green: the Leaves are of a pleasing green, with a tinge of yellowish: the Flowers are yellow, sometimes white.

## 15. KNOTTED



## 15. KNOTTED TREEWEEED.

Plate 44. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

*Epidendrum Nodosum.*

There rises only one Leaf from the Root : the Stalk supports about four Flowers.

Fig. 1. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Barbadoes ; a singular and not unhandſome Plant : it grows to two feet high, and flowers in Auguſt. The Stalk is of a faint green, more or leſs tinged with brown : the Leaf, for there is but one, is of a faint but not unpleaſing green : the Flowers are yellow, ſtreaked more or leſs with black.

## 16. KEELED TREEWEEED.

Plate 44. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

*Epidendrum Carinatum.*

The Leaves are oblong, uneven, and obtuſe, and flattened.

Fig. 2. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of South America ; a Plant that, like the others, grows in the manner of our Miſletoe, upon the moſt healthy trees : it riſes to two feet high, and flowers in July. The Leaves are of a freſh and very beautiful green : the Stalk is of a paler green, ſtained with a cheſnut brown : the Flowers are gold yellow ; ſometimes white, and ſometimes pale red.

## 17. ALOE TREEWEEED.

Plate 44. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

*Epidendrum Aloefolium.*

The Root-leaves are oblong, broadest toward the upper end, and obtuſe.

Fig. 3. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Eaſt Indies ; a very handſome Plant, which grows upon the trees to two feet high, and flowers in July. The Leaves are firm, and of a ſtrong green, but often tinged yellowiſh : the Stalk is firm, and of a duſky brown : the Flowers are crimſon ; ſometimes white, and ſometimes yellow.

## 18. SPOTTED TREEWEEED.

Plate 44. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

*Epidendrum Guttatum.*

The Leaves are lanc'd, and hollow'd : the Petals are wedge-ſhap'd.

Fig. 4. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the woods in moſt of the Weſt India Iſlands ; a very elegant Plant, of two feet high, flowering in Auguſt. The Leaves are of a deep blueiſh green : the Stalk is of a good green, tinged with brown : the Flowers are white, ſpotted very beautifully with deep purple.

## 19. LETTERED



## 19. LETTERED TREEWEED.

Plate 45. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

*Epidendrum Scriptum.*

The Leaves are oblong, and have three ribs: the Flowers have lines like Hebrew Characters.

Fig. 1. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Amboyna, and other parts of the East Indies; a handsome Plant, of a yard high, flowering in July. The Stalk is brown: the Leaves are of a yellowish green: the Flowers are of a greyish white, with lines resembling the Hebrew or Syriac Characters upon them, in crimson, and in purple. There are certain Shells on which we see such characters: they are stronger on the Shells, but much more natural, tho' faint, upon the Flowers.

## 20. ABRUPT TREEWEED.

Plate 45. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

*Epidendrum Retusum.*

The Leaves are linear, and blunt; they seem cut off from both sides abruptly.

Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the East Indies, where it grows, as others of its kind, upon the soundest trees; a very beautiful Plant, of two feet and a half high, flowering in June. The Stalk is of a faint yellowish green, stained with brown: the Leaves are of a deep and somewhat blueish green: the Flowers are extremely numerous, and very elegant; they are white, spotted with crimson and purple.

## 21. DELICATE TREEWEED.

Plate 45. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

*Epidendrum Amabile.*

The Leaves are broad lanced, and have no ribs: the side Petals of the Flowers are rounded.

Fig. 3. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the East Indies; a very beautiful and noble Plant: it grows to two feet and a half high, and flowers in August. The Leaves are fleshy, and of a beautiful green, bright, and shining: the Stalks are of a dead green, stained with brown: the Flowers are of a pure and perfect white; they stand in a thick, very handsome Spike, and have the most delicate fragrance.



## 22. COCHLEATE TREEWEEED.

Plate 46. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

*Epidendrum Cochleatum.*

The Root-leaves are only two; they are oblong, and smooth: the Flower-stalks are naked; they have many Flowers: and the Lip is hearted.

Fig. 1. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Jamaica, where it grows on trees; a very beautiful Plant, of two feet or a little more in height, flowering in August. The Leaves are of a fine elegant green, and are not unlike the Leaves of our Lilies: the Stalks are pale green: the Flowers are crimson, tinged on the edges of the Petals with yellow.

## 23. TUBEROUS TREEWEEED.

Plate 46. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

*Epidendrum Tuberosum.*

The Leaves are broad lanced, rib'd, and tough: the Stalks have Films: the Lip of the Flower is boot-shap'd.

Fig. 2. a b c d.

THIS is a Perennial, native of both the East and West Indies; a very beautiful Plant, of two feet and a half high, flowering in June: it grows, like the rest of these, on the firm bodies of sound trees in India, as Mistletoe does here. The Leaves are of a strong blue green: the Stalk is of a dusky green, with grey Films: the Flowers are crimson.

## 24. PETTY TREEWEEED.

Plate 46. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

*Epidendrum Pusillum.*

The Leaves are sword-shap'd, and fleshy: there are but a few Flowers: the middle Segment of the Lip is split in two.

Fig. 3. a b c d.

THIS is a Perennial; a petty Plant, of Surinam: it grows on the most vigorous trees, and scarce exceeds two inches in height, flowering in July. The Leaves are of a greyish green: the Stalk is of a bright brown: the Flowers are crimson.

## 25. SWORD-LEAV'D TREEWEEED.

Plate 46. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

*Epidendrum Ensisolium.*

The Leaves are striated: the Stalk is smooth: the Petals are lanced, and even: the Lip is broad, and curled in.

Fig. 4. a b c d.

THIS is a Perennial, native of China; a Plant which grows on the ground, not as the others, upon the bodies of trees, and flowers in July. The Leaves are of a yellowish green: the Stalk is of a faint yellowish green, tinged with brown: the Flowers are of a very singular and fine colour, between crimson and scarlet.

## 26. NECKLACE



## 26. NECKLACE TREEWEED.

Plate 47. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

*Epidendrum Moniliforme.*

The Stalk is composed of cylindric Joints, like beads in a necklace: the Leaves are two or three in number, and are narrow, and sharp pointed.

Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Japan, and of the East Indies; a very singular Plant: it runs to six or eight inches in length, clambering among rocks, and upon trees; and flowers in July. The Stalk is of a dusky green: the Leaves are of a very fair and fine green: the Flowers are of a pale yellow.

## 27. ADDER'S-TONGUE TREEWEED.

Plate 47. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

*Epidendrum Ophioglossoides.*

One oval Leaf grows on the Stalk: the Flowers stand in a spike, and all on one side.

Fig. 2. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Peru; a singular Plant: it grows upon the stumps of old trees in great tufts, and flowers in August. The Stalk is of a deep green: the Leaves are of a very strong and fine green: the Flowers are orange-coloured.

## 28. BUTCHER'S-BROOM TREEWEED.

Plate 47. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

*Epidendrum Ruscifolium.*

One broad lanced Leaf grows on the Stalk: the Flowers stand in a tuft in its bosom.

Fig. 3. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of South America; a low but bushy Plant, which grows in great green clumps on the stems of trees, and flowers in August. The Stalks are of a yellowish green, tinged toward the base with brown: the Leaves are of a strong but yellowish green: the Flowers are yellow.

## 29. GRASS-LEAV'D TREEWEED.

Plate 47. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

*Epidendrum Graminifolium.*

One grassy Leaf grows on the Stalk: and the Flowers rise from its bosom.

Fig. 4. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Peru; an odd but not unpretty Plant: it grows to eight inches high, and flowers in July. The Stalk is of a faint green, jointed club-wise in the manner of some of the Corallines: the Leaves are of a good grass green: the Flowers are yellow.



## H E R B S.

## C L A S S XXVI.

With conspicuous separate Flowers, of six Petals, wanting the Cup.

## F A M I L Y I.

Those which have Scabbards to the Flowers.

## G E N U S I.

## G A R L I C K.

## A L L I U M.

Plate 48.

Character of the Genus.

The FLOWER has its six Petals oval, hollowed, and without claws, and placed under the germ.

The CAPSULE is short, broad, and of three parts: the Seeds are roundish.

Plate 48. *abcde*.

## 1. B E A R ' S G A R L I C K.

Plate 48. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

*Allium Urfinum.*

The Stalk is naked, and semi-cylindric: the Leaves are broad lanced, and have Footstalks: and the Flowers stand in a raised Umbell.

Fig. 1. *abc*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our damp shaded places; a Plant of eight inches high, flowering in May. The Stalks are of a strong green, tinged more or less with brown: the Leaves are of a full and fine deep green: the Flowers are greenish white. The whole Plant has an extreme strong scent; and even infects the milk of Cows that eat it.

## 2. C A N A D A G A R L I C K.

Plate 48. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

*Allium Canadense.*

The Stalk is naked, and cylindric: the Leaves are linear: Bulbs grow among the Flowers.

Fig. 2. *abc*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of many parts of North America; a Plant of seven inches high, flowering in August. The Stalk is of a greyish green, tinged with a dusky brown: the Leaves are of a strong heavy green: the Flowers are of a greenish white; and there grow small Bulbs, stained with red, under and among them.

## 3. O N I O N G A R L I C K.

Plate 48. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

*Allium Cepa.*

The Stalk is swollen below, and is taller than the Leaves: the Leaves are cylindric.

Fig. 3. *abc*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Asia; but very long familiarized among us in the Kitchen garden: it grows to two feet and a half high, and flowers in July. The Leaves are of a faint greyish green, often tinged toward the base with brown: the Stalk is paler, but of the same green: the Flowers are white.

## 4. T H R E E - S Q U A R E G A R L I C K.

Plate 48. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

*Allium Triquetrum.*

The Stalk is naked: the Leaves are three-square: the Filaments are simple.

Fig. 4. *abc*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Spain; a Plant of seven inches high, flowering in July. The Stalk is greyish: the Leaves are of a greyish green: the Flowers are white. They stand as in our Onion, in a round tuft; but the scent of the whole Plant is stronger.

## 5. H A I R Y



## 5. HAIRY GARLICK.

Plate 49. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

*Allium Subhirsutum.*

The Stalk is leafy: the Leaves are flat; and the lower ones are hairy: the Flowers stand in an Umbell: and the Filaments are awl-shaped.

Fig. 1. *abc.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Spain and Africa; a robust and handsome Plant, of ten inches or more in height, flowering in July. The Stalk is firm, and brown toward the base: the Leaves are firm, and of a blueish green: the Flowers are of a greenish white.

## 6. MAGICK GARLICK.

Plate 49. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

*Allium Magicum.*

The Stalk has flat Leaves on it; and Bulbs in their bosoms: the Flowers stand in a rounded cluster; with Bulbs also among them.

Fig. 2. *abc.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Persia, and the East Indies; a singular Plant, of a strong smell: it grows to ten inches high, and flowers in August. The Stalk is naturally crimson: the Leaves are large, and of a very good blueish green: the Heads are purple; full of Bulbs.

## 7. OBLIQUE GARLICK.

Plate 49. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

*Allium Obliquum.*

The Stalk has flatted Leaves on it, which stand obliquely: the Flowers are placed in a round tuft: and their Filaments are a great deal longer than the Petals.

Fig. 3. *abc.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Siberia; a robust and handsome Plant, of two feet high, flowering in August. The Stalk is of a yellowish green, stained toward the bottom with brown: the Leaves are of a strong yellowish green: the Flowers are of a good yellow: and the length of the Filaments makes a very pleasing appearance.

## 8. BRANCHED GARLICK.

Plate 49. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

*Allium Ramosum.*

The Stalk sends out a Branch or two: the Leaves on it are flatted at top, rounded below: and the Flowers stand in a round tuft: the Filaments are long, and awl-shaped.

Fig. 4. *abc.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Siberia; a very handsome Plant, of two feet high, flowering in September. The Stalk is of a faint green: the Leaves are of a fresh and fine green: the Flowers are crimson.



## 9. SCORODOPRASAN GARLICK.

Plate 50. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

*Allium Scorodoprasum.*

The Leaves upon the Stalk are flat, and nurl'd: the Filaments have three points: the Scabbard is two-edged.

Fig. 1. *abc.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Denmark and Sweden; a Plant of a foot high, flowering in July: it loves dry upland pastures, and has a very strong scent. The Stalk is of a pale but not unpleasing green: the Leaves are of a fresh and good green: the Flowers are of a very pale crimson, almost white, and they have ruddy Bulbs growing among them: the Scabbard is brown, and sharp, and before it bursts, the top of the Stalk generally twists like a Snake.

## 10. COMMON GARLICK.

Plate 50. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

*Allium Sativum.*

The Leaves on the Stalk are flatted: the Filaments have three points: and there grow Bulbs among the Flowers.

Fig. 2. *abc.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Sicily; but now universal in our gardens: it grows to two feet high, and flowers in July. The Stalk is of a dusky green: the Leaves are of a full but not pleasing green: the Flowers are white; but the Bulbs among them are crimson.

## 11. SAND GARLICK.

Plate 50. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

*Allium Arenarium.*

The Leaves on the Stalk are flat, and narrow: the Scabbard is oval: and there are Bulbs among the Flowers: the Filaments are sometimes simple, sometimes split in three.

Fig. 3. *abc.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Germany; a Plant of a foot high, flowering in July. The Stalk is of a greyish green: the Leaves also are of a pale greyish green: the Flowers are white: but the Bulbs among them are crimson.

## 12. BOAT-LEAV'D GARLICK.

Plate 50. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

*Allium Carinatum.*

The Leaves on the Stalk are boat-shaped: the Filaments are simple.

Fig. 4. *abc.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Germany; a robust and handsome Plant, of a foot high, flowering in June. The Stalk is of a dead green: the Leaves are of a very deep and fine green: the Flowers are of a very pale crimson; they are scattered about wildly and prettily, and have a parcel of crimson Bulbs among them.

ALL the Garlicks are diuretic; fudorific; and excellent in disorders of the breast. The virtues differ in degree in the various species; but it may always be judged, by the scent, in what degree the virtues are to be expected in any kind.

## 13. ROUND-



13. ROUND-HEADED GARLICK.

Plate 51. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

*Allium Sphærocephalum.*

The Leaves on the Stalk are semi-cylindric: the Flowers are in rounded heads: the Filaments have three points; and are longer than the Flower.

Fig. 1. *a b c d.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Swisserland, Germany, and Italy; a Plant of eight inches high, flowering in June. The Stalk is pale and tender: the Leaves are of a light grass green: the Flowers are crimson.

14. SMALL-FLOWER'D GARLICK.

Plate 51. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

*Allium Parviflorum.*

The Leaves on the Stalk are nearly cylindric: the Flowers stand in a round head: the Filaments are simple, and longer than the Flower: the Scabard is awl-shaped.

Fig. 2. *a b c d e f.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Spain and Italy; a Plant of ten inches high, flowering in July. The Stalk is of a pale green: the Leaves are of a blueish green: the Flowers are of a dingy crimson.

15. DESCENDENT GARLICK.

Plate 51. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

*Allium Descendens.*

The Leaves on the Stalk are nearly cylindric: the Flowers stand in a rounded head; and the side ones have the shortest Footstalks: the Filaments are three-pointed.

Fig. 3. *a b c d.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Swisserland and Italy; a handsome Plant, of a foot high, flowering in July. The Stalk is pale: the Leaves are of a faint yellowish green: the Flowers are of a dusky purple.

16. MUSK GARLICK.

Plate 51. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

*Allium Moschatum.*

The Leaves on the Stalk are slender, and cylindric: the Flowers stand in a rising tuft, about six in number: the Petals are sharp-pointed: and the Filaments are simple.

Fig. 4. *a b c d.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the high pastures of the South of France: it grows to ten inches high, and flowers in August. The Stalk is of a blueish green: the Leaves also are of a greyish or blueish green: the Flowers are of a dusky white, with a slight tinge of a brownish red.

17. PALLID GARLICK.

Plate 51. Fig. 5.

Character of the Species.

*Allium Pallens.*

The Leaves on the Stalk are cylindric: the Flowers hang in an open Umbell: the Filaments are simple, and of the length of the Flower.

Fig. 5. *a b c d.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Hungary, and of Spain, and the South of France: it grows to a foot high, and flowers in July. The Stalk is of a dead green, more or less tinged with brown: the Leaves are of a fine grass green: the Flowers are white; but there grow many ruddy Bulbs among them.



## 18. YELLOW GARLICK.

Plate 52. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

*Allium Flavum.*

The Leaves on the Stalk are cylindric: the Flowers hang in a loose Umbell: the Petals are oval: and the Filaments are longer than the Flower.

Fig. 1. *a b c d.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the South of France; a handsome Plant, of more than a foot in height, flowering in June. The Stalk is of a dusky green: the Leaves are of a deep and fine green: the Flowers are yellow.

## 19. PANICULATE GARLICK.

Plate 52. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

*Allium Paniculatum.*

The Leaves on the Stalk are cylindric: the Flowers stand loose, and scattered upon long, weak Footstalks: the Filaments are simple: the Scabbard is very long.

Fig. 2. *a b c d e.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Italy and Germany, and also of Siberia; a Plant of a foot high, flowering in July. The Stalk is pale, but greenish: the Leaves are of a fresh good green: the Flowers are of a good crimson: the divided Scabbard hangs long upon the Plant, and gets a reddish colour.

## 20. VINEYARD GARLICK.

Plate 52. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

*Allium Vineale.*

The Leaves on the Stalk are cylindric: the Filaments of the Flower are three-pointed: and there grow long, slender Bulbs among the Flowers.

Fig. 3. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Germany: it is frequent in vineyards and other cultivated grounds, and flowers in July. The Stalk is of a dingy green: the Leaves are of a deep full green: the Flowers are violet-coloured; and the Bulbs, which grow among them, are oblong, and crooked, and red.

## 21. KITCHEN-GARDEN GARLICK.

Plate 52. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

*Allium Oleraceum.*

The Leaves on the Stalk are rugged, and semi-cylindric, and furrowed underneath: the Filaments are simple; and there grow oval Bulbs among the Flowers.

Fig. 4. *a b c d.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Germany and Sweden: it grows to a foot high, and is common in gardens, and other cultivated grounds; flowering in July. The Stalk is of a faint green; the Leaves are of a light green, often tinged with yellow: the Flowers are of a pale purplish crimson, sometimes white.

## 22. NODING



## 22. NODING GARLICK.

Plate 53. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

*Allium Nutans.*

The Stalk is naked, and two-edged: the Leaves are linear, and flat: the Filaments have three points.

Fig. 1. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Siberia; a Plant of a foot high; sometimes much more: it loves damp pasture ground, and flowers in August. The Stalk is of a faint green: the Leaves are of a fresh and pleasing green: the Flowers are greenish white: the Scabbard is pale brown.

## 23. SCALLION GARLICK.

Plate 53. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

*Allium Ascalonicum.*

The Stalk is naked, and rounded: the Leaves are awl-shaped: the Flowers stand in a rounded head: and have Filaments, with three points.

Fig. 2. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the East: it grows to ten inches high, and flowers in July. The Stalk is pale: the Leaves are of a pleasing green: the Flowers are greenish white.

## 24. ANTIENT GARLICK.

Plate 53. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

*Allium Senescens.*

The Stalk is naked, and two-edged: the Leaves are linear, and rounded underneath, and smooth: the Flowers stand in a round Umbell: and the Filaments have three points.

Fig. 3. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Sicily, and the South of France, as also of Siberia: it grows to ten inches high, and flowers in August. The Stalk is of a dead green: the Leaves are of a faint and faded green: the Flowers are greenish white.

## 25. DARK GARLICK.

Plate 53. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

*Allium Nigrum.*

The Stalk is naked, and cylindric: the Leaves are linear: the Flowers grow in an Umbell: their Petals are erect: the Scabbard split into two narrow parts.

Fig. 4. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the South of France, as also of Africa; a Plant of two feet high, flowering in July. The Stalk is of a dusky green: the Leaves are of a full green: the Flowers are greenish white.

## 26. ANGULATED GARLICK.

Plate 53. Fig. 5.

Character of the Species.

*Allium Angulosum.*

The Stalk is naked, and two-edged: the Leaves are linear, and channel'd, and angular below: the Flowers stand in a rising Umbell.

Fig. 5. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the damp rocky hills in Germany and Siberia; a Plant of a foot and half high, flowering in July. The Stalk is of a faded green: the Leaves are of a fresh green: the Flowers are greenish white.



## 27. AMPELOPRASAN GARLICK.

Plate 54. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Allium Ampeloprasum.

The Leaves upon the Stalk are flat: the Flowers stand in a globular Umbell: the Pétals are rugged at the back: and the Filaments have three points.

Fig. 1. *a b c d e*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Holm's Island, with us; and common also in the Levant; an upright, strong-scented Plant, flowering in June. The Stalk is of a greyish green: the Films toward its base are brown: the Leaves are of a greyish green: the Flowers are white; often they have a tinge of green with the white; and sometimes a slight blush of red; but white is the original and natural colour.

## 28. LEEK GARLICK.

Plate 54. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Allium Porrum.

The Leaves upon the Stalk are concave: the Flowers are in a round Umbell: and their Filaments are three-pointed.

Fig. 2. *a b c*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Greek Islands; a coarse and rank Plant, which has long had a place in our Kitchen gardens, under the name of the Leek: it grows to two feet and a half high, and flowers in July. The Stalk is of a very fresh green, tinged with brown at the base: the Leaves are of a fair and fresh grass green: the Flowers are greenish white.

## 29. LINEAR GARLICK.

Plate 54. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Allium Lineare.

The Leaves on the Stalk are linear, and flat: the Flowers grow in a round Umbell: the Filaments have three points; and are of twice the length of the Flower.

Fig. 3. *a b c d*.

THIS is a Perennial; a strong-scented Plant, of a foot high, native of Siberia: it loves the grass grounds, where there is some moisture, and flowers in August. The Stalk is of a blueish green: but its Films toward the base are brown: the Leaves are of a fresh and pleasing grey green: the Flowers are white.

## 30. ROUND GARLICK.

Plate 54. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

Allium Rotundum.

The Leaves upon the Stalk are flat: the Flowers stand in a rounded head; but the side ones droop: the Filaments have three points.

Fig. 4. *a b c d e*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Italy; a pretty looking Plant, of ten inches high: it grows in the vineyards and garden grounds, and flowers in July. The Stalk is green: the Leaves are of a fine grass green: the Flowers are rose-coloured.

## 31. VICTORIAL GARLICK.

Plate 54. Fig. 5.

Character of the Species.

Allium Victorialis.

The Leaves are elliptic: the Flowers stand in a rounded Umbell: the Filaments are simple, lanced, and longer than the Flower.

Fig. 5. *a b c d e f*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Swisserland and Italy; a bold and upright Plant, remarkable for the breadth of its Leaves: it grows to two feet high, and flowers in July. The Stalk is crimson: the Leaves are of a fine fresh green, spotted with black: the Flowers are of a greenish white.

It has been fancied, that the Flowers and Capsules of the Victorialis differed in some degree from Garlicks; but 'tis nothing. I have repeated the general form, belonging to that Genus, near the head of this Plant, that it may be seen the variation is not material.



## 32. M O L Y G A R L I C K.

Plate 55. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

*Allium Moly.*

The Stalk is nearly cylindric: the Leaves are lanced, and have no Footstalks: the Flowers stand in a rising Umbell.

Fig. 1. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial; a very pretty Plant, native of the Pyrenees: it grows to eight inches high, and flowers in July. The Stalk is of a pale green, tinged more or less with a ruddy brown: the Leaves are of a fresh and fine green; but their middle rib is often tinged as the Stalk: the Flowers stand in a handsome cluster at the top of the Stalk, and are of a very beautiful yellow. One is sorry to perceive in such a pretty Plant the rank, and offensive scent of the Garlicks.

## 33. R O S E - F L O W E R ' D G A R L I C K.

Plate 55. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

*Allium Roseum.*

The Stalk is ridged: the Leaves are flat, and narrow: the Flowers grow in a low tuft.

Fig. 2. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, frequent in the vineyards of Italy, and in the South of France; a very handsome Plant: it grows to ten inches high, and flowers in July. The Stalk is of a strong green: the Leaves are of a deep fresh green: the Flowers are of a very beautiful crimson, large, and elegant; and the tuft they form at the head of the Stalk is well shaped, and compact.

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THE thirty-second kind is the famous M O L Y of the Antients; supposed, in the times of superstition, to possess wonderful magic virtues. 'Twas this, with which, their Legends tell us, Mercury defended Ulysses against the Enchantress Circe; and her charms. 'Tis strange how errors, be they ever so ridiculous, when once received, will be propagated; and continued to the utmost regions of the earth; and the most remote times partake of the enthusiasm. The twisted Stalk of the ninth Species, having the supposed resemblance of a Serpent, has had among the old Germans, and has with the ignorant to this day, the credit of a miraculous Herb; and a security against enchantments. The fables of the Moly have been obscurely handed down; and the odd form of this Plant, has caused the common people to attribute them to it.

## 34. H O L L O W



## 34. HOLLOW GARLICK.

Plate 56. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Stalk is naked, and of the same height with the Leaves: the Leaves are cylindric, swelled, and hollow: the Petals are oval. Allium Fistulosum.  
Fig. 1. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Greek Islands; but brought into our Kitchen gardens many years; the *Cepa Oblonga*: it grows to two feet high, and flowers in July. The Stalk is of a faint green, tinged toward the base with brown: the Leaves are of a light and somewhat greyish green: the Flowers are greenish white.

## 35. SCHÆNOPRASAN GARLICK.

Plate 56. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Stalk is naked, and a little taller than the Leaves: the Leaves are hollow, and regular, only tapering to the point. Allium Schænoprasum.  
Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the North of Germany, of Sweden, and of Siberia: it grows to a foot and half high, and flowers in July. The Stalk is of a faint green, often tinged toward the base with yellow: the Leaves are of a fair fresh green: the Flowers are crimson.

## 36. FINE-LEAV'D GARLICK.

Plate 56. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

The Stalk is naked, hollow, and cylindric: the Leaves are slender and awl-shap'd: the Flowers are few, and stand in a loose, rounded tuft. Allium Tenuissimum.  
Fig. 3. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Siberia; a little, strong-scented Plant: its height is about eight inches, and it flowers in August. The Stalk is of a blueish green: the Leaves are of a strong green: the Flowers are white, with a little dash of crimson: the Scabbard is olive-coloured.

## 37. DWARFISH MOLY GARLICK.

Plate 56. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are eye-lashed: the Flowers stand in a flat head, almost upon the ground; having scarce any Stalk. Allium Chamæmoly.  
Fig. 4. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Italy; a Plant without height, but not without its prettiness: it scarce rises from the ground. The Leaves are grassy, and of a fresh green: the Flowers are white.

## 38. SIBERIAN GARLICK.

Plate 56. Fig. 5.

Character of the Species.

The Stalk is naked and cylindric: the Leaves are semi-cylindric: the Filaments are awl-shaped. Allium Sibiricum.  
Fig. 5. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Siberia; a very strong-scented Plant, of ten inches high, flowering in August. The Stalk is of a dead green, tinged at the base with brown: the Leaves are of a dusky green: the Flowers are greenish white: the Scabbard is short, and rugged. This is said to be the strongest of all the Garlicks; and evidently to scent the flesh of cattle that feed where it is common.

G E N U S



## G E N U S II.

## FLOWERING RUSH.

## B U T O M U S.

Plate 57.

## Character of the Genus.

The FLOWER has its six Petals broad, oval, and hollowed: the three outer ones are somewhat smaller than the three inner.

The CAPSULES are six; they stand erect, grow smaller toward the top, and open inwards.

The SEEDS are oblong, and obtuse at each end.

Plate 57. *abcdef*.

## 1. CRIMSON FLOWERING RUSH.

Plate 57. Fig. 1.

## Character of the Species.

*Butomus Umbellatus.*

The Flowers grow in a kind of Umbell, with a Scabbard of three Leaves.

Fig. 1. *abc*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our waters; one of the most elegant of the English Plants: it loves deep and clear water, fed by springs, and grows to a yard high, flowering in July. The old river Brent, near General Elliot's, and some waters about Colnbrook, are full of it; nor is there any thing that can please the eye more than its nodding tufts of elegant Flowers, reflected from the clear water. The Stalk and Leaves are of a very beautiful fresh green: the Flowers are of the finest crimson.

THE Seeds of the flowering Rush have the credit of being a powerful astringent. An apothecary in Wiltshire told me, he had given them with success: but great caution ought to be used in bringing to a trial accounts on slender evidences.



## G E N U S III.

## H E L O N Y.

## H E L O N I A S.

Plate 58.

Character of the Genus.

The FLOWER is oval, and smallest at one end: its six Petals are oblong, and equal, and soon fading.

The CAPSULE is oblong, rounded at the bottom, and has three cells.

The SEEDS are roundish.

Plate 58. *a b c d.*

## 1. B U B B L E D H E L O N Y.

Plate 58. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Helonias Bullata.

The Leaves are all lanced: those on the Stalks are very short. Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the boggy grounds in Pennsylvania; whence we have received it in great perfection for the King's Garden: where it flowers, as in its native soil; a kind of artificial bog being constructed for that purpose, under a north wall, shaded, and overgrown, with natural Mofs. Here we have raised the Kalmias and Rhododendrons in vast numbers; and here this Plant, which I have not seen flower elsewhere in any perfection, shews all its singularity and prettiness, as well as in America. It grows to about a foot high, and flowers late in Autumn. The Root-leaves are of a fresh and pleasing green: the Stalks are brown: the Leaves on them are short lanced, and of the same good green: the Flowers are of a greenish white, stained with a dusky greyish blue, raised in bubbles on the surface in a very singular and pleasing manner.

## 2. A S P H O D E L H E L O N Y.

Plate 58. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Helonias Asphodeloides.

The Root-leaves are oblong: those on the Stalk are long, and narrow.

Plate 58 Fig. 2.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Pennsylvania: the old and excellent John Bartram first made us acquainted with it: it grows to two feet high, and flowers in August. The Root-leaves are long, and of a very fine grassy green: the Stalks are of a pale green: the Leaves on them are grassy: the Flowers are of a greyish white.

IN both Species the Spike of Flowers, while young, is enclosed in a delicate, pale green, filmy Scabbard: but it fades, and falls off very soon; as also do the Petals, often before they are well opened.

G E N U S



## GENUS IV.

## STARALINE.

## MELANTHIUM.

Plate 59.

Character of the Genus.

The FLOWER has its six Petals oblong, permanent, spread wide open, and narrow.

The CAPSULE is oval, and has three ribs, and three cylindric cells.

The SEEDS are flatted, light, and oval.

Plate 59. *a b c d.*

## 1. VIRGINIAN STARALINE.

Plate 59. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

*Melanthium Virginicum.*

The Petals of the Flower have slender claws: the Leaves are flaggy.

Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Virginia; an upright, handsome Plant, of two feet high: it loves the sides of hills, where there is a little shade, and flowers in July. The Stalk is firm, upright, and of a tawny brown: the Leaves are of a yellowish green, and have a flag-like aspect: the Flowers are of a greyish white.

## 2. SIBERIAN STARALINE.

Plate 59. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

*Melanthium Sibiricum.*

The Petals of the Flowers have no Claws: the Leaves are narrow.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Siberia; a tall, upright, pretty looking Plant: it grows in their wet grounds to two feet high, and flowers in September. The Stalk is hard, firm, and of a chefnut brown: the Leaves are of a very fine fresh green: the Flowers are pearly white.

## 3. CAPE STARALINE.

Plate 59. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

*Melanthium Capense.*

The Leaves turn in at the top: the Flowers are spotted. Fig. 3. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Cape of Good Hope: it grows out of the cracks of rocks, and rises to the height of a foot and a half. The Stalk is of a dead dusky brown: the Leaves are of a blueish green: the Flowers are of a pearly white, very elegantly spotted with small dots of blue.

THERE is no correspondence between these Plants and the antient *Melanthia*: the *Nigellas* answer to their character of the Plants under that denomination.



## GENUS V.

## WHITE HELLEBORE.

## VERATRUM.

Plate 60.

Character of the Genus.

The FLOWER has its six Petals oblong, lanced, uneven, and permanent : there are of two sexes on the same Stalk : the male have in the center an abortive rudiment.

The CAPSULE, which follows the pregnant rudiment in the female Flower, is composed of three parts ; oblong, compressed, and placed close together.

The SEEDS are oblong, obtuse at one end, compressed, and flattened.

Plate 60. *a b c d e.*

## 1. WHITE-FLOWER'D WHITE HELLEBORE.

Plate 60. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Veratrum Album.

The cluster of the Flowers has subdivided branches : the Flowers spread wide open.

Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Italy and Germany ; a robust and not unhandſome Plant : it grows to two feet and a half high, and flowers in July. The Stalk is of a pale green : the Leaves are of a fine but not deep green : the Flowers are greenish white ; more white as more expoſed to the Sun ; but in the ſhade, almoſt entirely green.

## 2. DARK-FLOWER'D WHITE HELLEBORE.

Plate 60. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Veratrum Nigrum.

The cluster of Flowers has undivided Branches : the Flowers ſpread wide open.

Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Hungary, and common alſo to Siberia ; a very noble Plant, of a yard high, flowering in July. The Stalk is of a duſky green : the Leaves are of a fine tho' pale green : the Flowers are of ſo deep a purple that at a diſtance they look black.

## 3. YELLOW-FLOWER'D WHITE HELLEBORE.

Plate 60. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Veratrum Luteum.

The Flowers ſtand in a ſimple Spike, without Branches.

Fig. 3. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Virginia ; a firm and upright Plant, of more than two feet high, flowering in Auguſt. The Stalk is of a yellowiſh green : the Leaves are of a ſtrong green, but with alſo a great deal of yellowneſs in the tinge : the Flowers are of a perfect and very fine yellow.

F I N I S.

I N D E X



# I N D E X

TO THE

## TWENTY-FOURTH VOLUME.

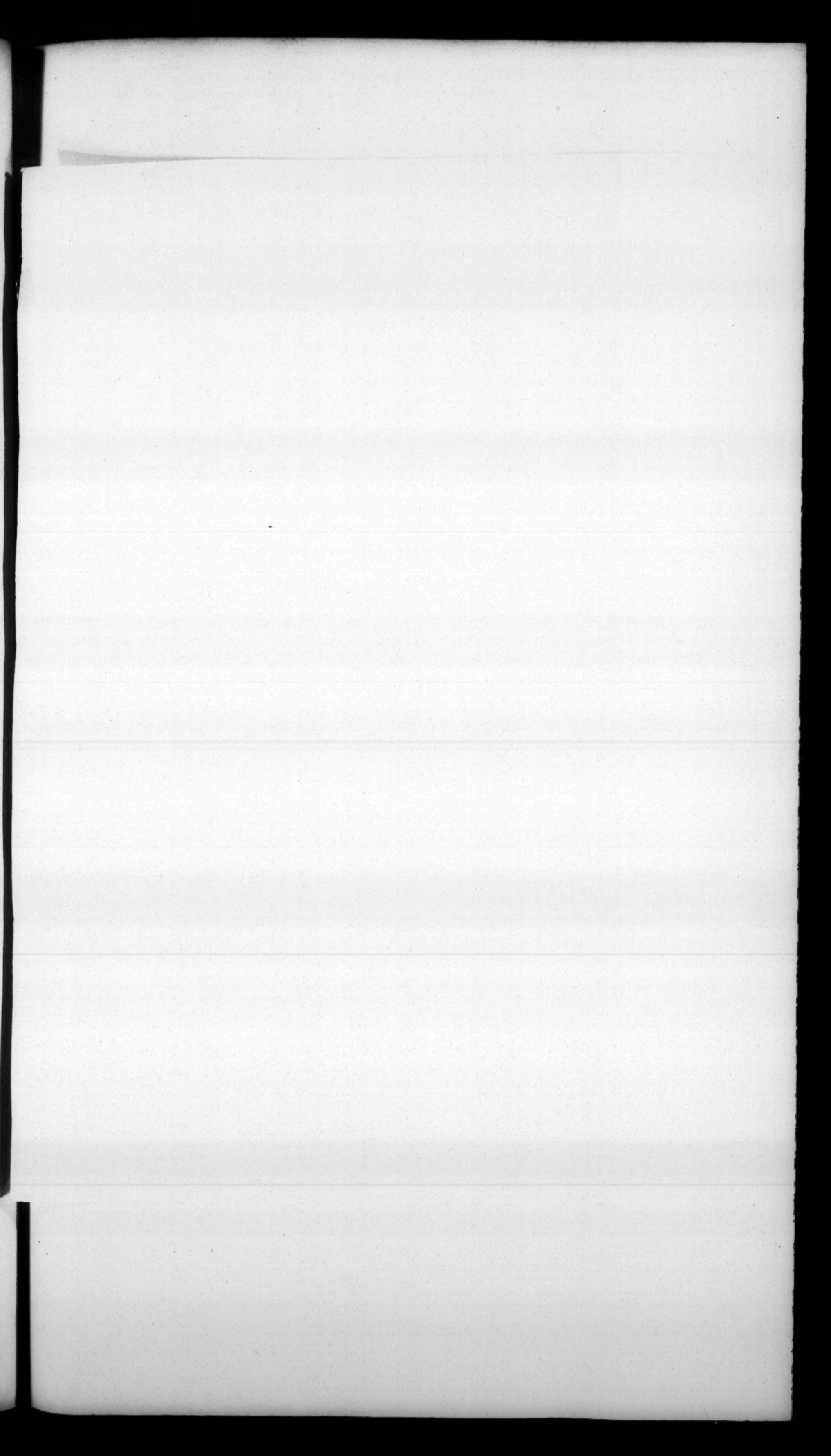
| A.                       |   | Page | D.                         |   | Page            |
|--------------------------|---|------|----------------------------|---|-----------------|
| <b>A CONITE</b>          |   |      | <b>Clematis</b>            |   | <b>6</b>        |
| Aconitum Napellus        | — | 20   | Clematis Flammula          | — | 6               |
| Aconitum Uncinatum       | — | 20   | Clematis Erecta            | — | 6               |
| Aconitum Lycoctonum      | — | 20   | Clematis Maritima          | — | 6               |
| Aconitum Pyrenaicum      | — | 21   | Clematis Integrifolia      | — | 6               |
| Aconitum Anthora         | — | 21   | Climber                    | — | 5               |
| Aconitum Variegatum      | — | 21   | Columbine                  | — | 22              |
| Allium Urfinum           | — | 48   | <b>D.</b>                  |   |                 |
| Allium Canadense         | — | 48   | Delphinium Consolida       | — | 17              |
| Allium Cepa              | — | 48   | Delphinium Ajacis          | — | 17              |
| Allium Triquetrum        | — | 48   | Delphinium Aconitifolium   | — | 17              |
| Allium Subhirsutum       | — | 49   | Delphinium Amethystinum    | — | 18              |
| Allium Magicum           | — | 49   | Delphinium Peregrinum      | — | 18              |
| Allium Obliquum          | — | 49   | Delphinium Grandiflorum    | — | 19              |
| Allium Ramosum           | — | 49   | Delphinium Elatius         | — | 19              |
| Allium Scorodoprasum     | — | 50   | Delphinium Staphisagria    | — | 19              |
| Allium Sativum           | — | 50   | <b>E.</b>                  |   |                 |
| Allium Arenarium         | — | 50   | Epidendrum Vanilla         | — | 40              |
| Allium Carinatum         | — | 50   | Epidendrum Flos Aeris      | — | 40              |
| Allium Sphaerocephalum   | — | 51   | Epidendrum Tenuifolium     | — | 40              |
| Allium Parviflorum       | — | 51   | Epidendrum Spatulatum      | — | 41              |
| Allium Descendens        | — | 51   | Epidendrum Furvum          | — | 41              |
| Allium Moschatum         | — | 51   | Epidendrum Coccineum       | — | 41              |
| Allium Pallens           | — | 51   | Epidendrum Secundum        | — | 41              |
| Allium Flavum            | — | 52   | Epidendrum Lineare         | — | 42              |
| Allium Paniculatum       | — | 52   | Epidendrum Punctatum       | — | 42              |
| Allium Vineale           | — | 52   | Epidendrum Caudatum        | — | 42              |
| Allium Oleraceum         | — | 52   | Epidendrum Ovatum          | — | 43              |
| Allium Nutans            | — | 53   | Epidendrum Ciliare         | — | 43              |
| Allium Ascalonicum       | — | 53   | Epidendrum Nocturnum       | — | 43              |
| Allium Senescens         | — | 53   | Epidendrum Cucullatum      | — | 43              |
| Allium Nigrum            | — | 53   | Epidendrum Nodosum         | — | 44              |
| Allium Angulosum         | — | 53   | Epidendrum Carinatum       | — | 44              |
| Allium Odorum            | — | 53   | Epidendrum Aloefolium      | — | 44              |
| Allium Ampeloprasum      | — | 54   | Epidendrum Guttatum        | — | 44              |
| Allium Porrum            | — | 54   | Epidendrum Scriptum        | — | 45              |
| Allium Lineare           | — | 54   | Epidendrum Retusum         | — | 45              |
| Allium Rotundum          | — | 54   | Epidendrum Amabile         | — | 45              |
| Allium Victorialis       | — | 54   | Epidendrum Cochleatum      | — | 46              |
| Allium Moly              | — | 55   | Epidendrum Tuberosum       | — | 46              |
| Allium Roseum            | — | 55   | Epidendrum Pusillum        | — | 46              |
| Allium Fistulosum        | — | 56   | Epidendrum Ensisfolium     | — | 46              |
| Allium Schænoprasum      | — | 56   | Epidendrum Moniliforme     | — | 47              |
| Allium Tenuissimum       | — | 56   | Epidendrum Ophioglossoides | — | 47              |
| Allium Chamæmoly         | — | 56   | Epidendrum Ruscifolium     | — | 47              |
| Aquilegia Viscosa        | — | 22   | Epidendrum Graminifolium   | — | 47              |
| Aquilegia Vulgaris       | — | 22   | <b>F.</b>                  |   |                 |
| Aquilegia Sibirica       | — | 22   | Fennell Flower             | — | 15              |
| Aquilegia Alpina         | — | 23   | Flowering Rush             | — | 57              |
| Aquilegia Canadensis     | — | 23   | <b>G.</b>                  |   |                 |
| Aquilegia Multiplex      | — | 23   | Garlick                    | — | 48              |
| Arethusa Bulbosa         | — | 39   | Gith                       | — | 15              |
| Arethusa Ophioglossoides | — | 39   | <b>H.</b>                  |   |                 |
| Arethusa Decumbens       | — | 39   | Helonias Bullata           | — | 58              |
| <b>B.</b>                |   |      | Helonias Asphodeloides     | — | 58              |
| Bearsfoot                | — | 13   | Hellabine                  | — | 14              |
| Bur-Reed                 | — | 1    | Hellebore, Black           | — | 12              |
| Butomus                  | — | 57   | Hellebore, White           | — | 60              |
| <b>C.</b>                |   |      | Helleborine                | — | 36              |
| Caltha                   | — | 13   | Helleborus Albus           | — | 60              |
| Clematis Viticella       | — | 5    | Helleborus Hyemalis        | — | 12              |
| Clematis Viorna          | — | 5    | Helleborus Niger           | — | 12              |
| Clematis Crispa          | — | 5    | Helleborus Viridis         | — | 12              |
| Clematis Orientalis      | — | 5    | Helleborus Fætidus         | — | 13              |
| Clematis Virginiana      | — | 5    | Helleborus Trifolius       | — | 13              |
| Clematis Dioecia         | — | 6    | <b>I.</b>                  |   |                 |
| Clematis Vitalba         | — | 6    | Isopyrum Fumaroides        | — | 14              |
| <b>Vol. XXIV.</b>        |   |      | Isopyrum Thalicteroides    | — | 14              |
|                          |   |      | <b>R</b>                   |   | <b>Isopyrum</b> |



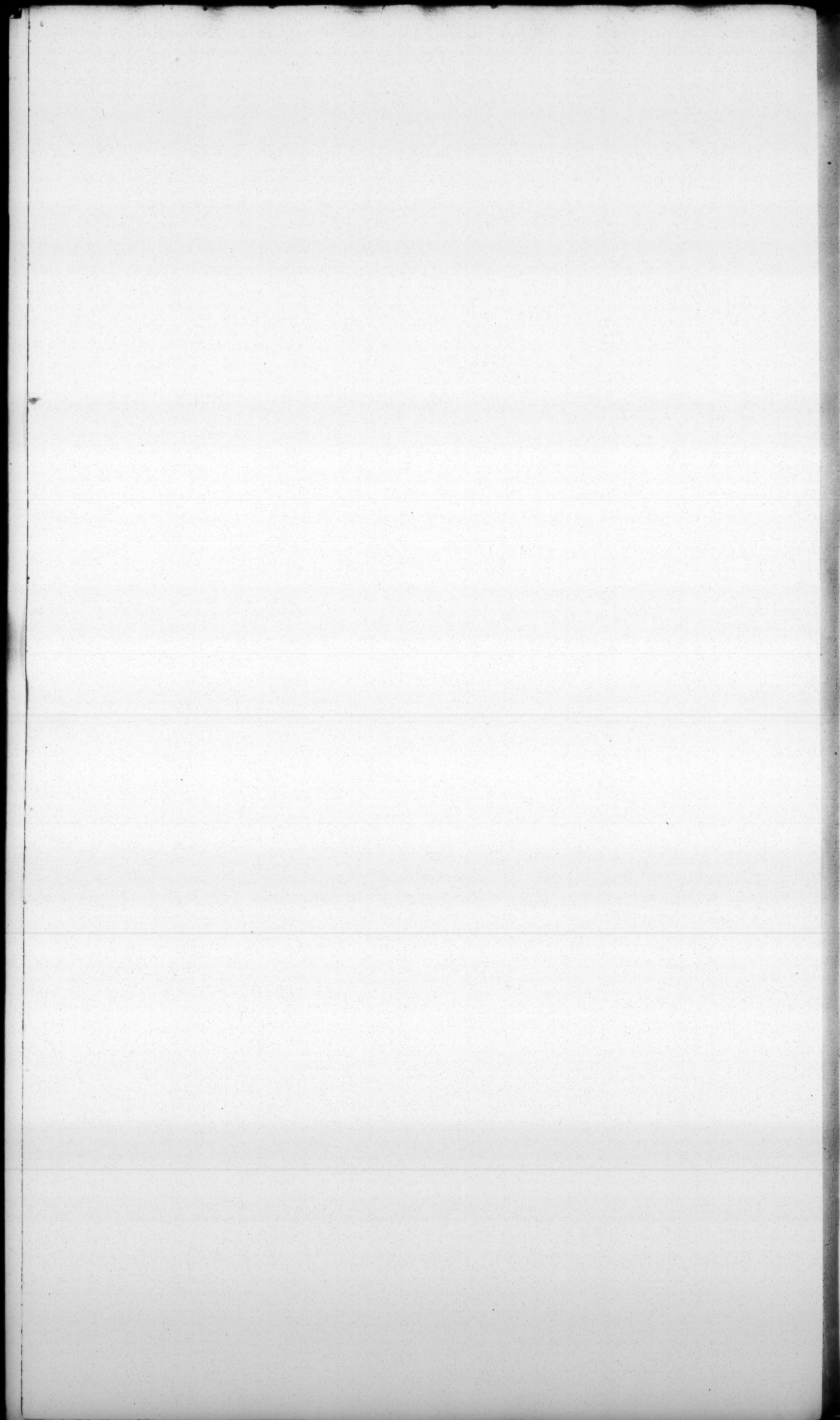
# I N D E X.

|                                     |         |                                  |         |
|-------------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|---------|
| <i>Isopyrum Aquilegiaefolium</i> L. | Page 14 | <i>Orchis Hyperborea</i>         | Page 29 |
| Lady's Traces                       | 32      | <i>Orchis Abortiva</i>           | 29      |
| Lark's Spur                         | 17      | <i>Orchis Pallens</i> P.         | 29      |
| <i>Limodorum Tuberosum</i>          | 38      | <i>Potamogeton Natans</i>        | 2       |
| <i>Limodorum Altum</i> M.           | 38      | <i>Potamogeton Perfoliatum</i>   | 2       |
| Marsh Marygold                      | 13      | <i>Potamogeton Densum</i>        | 2       |
| Meadow Rue                          | 7       | <i>Potamogeton Lucens</i>        | 3       |
| <i>Melanthium Virginicum</i>        | 59      | <i>Potamogeton Crispum</i>       | 3       |
| <i>Melanthium Sibiricum</i>         | 59      | <i>Potamogeton Serratum</i>      | 3       |
| <i>Melanthium Capense</i>           | 59      | <i>Potamogeton Compressum</i>    | 3       |
| Monkshood                           | 20      | <i>Potamogeton Pectinatum</i>    | 3       |
| Musemeed                            | 39      | <i>Potamogeton Set ceum</i>      | 4       |
| N.                                  |         | <i>Potamogeton Gramineum</i>     | 4       |
| <i>Nigella Damascena</i>            | 15      | <i>Potamogeton Marinum</i>       | 4       |
| <i>Nigella Sativa</i>               | 15      | <i>Potamogeton Pusillum</i>      | 4       |
| <i>Nigella Arvensis</i>             | 16      | <i>Pluknetia Volubilis</i>       | 12      |
| <i>Nigella Hispanica</i>            | 16      | Pondweed                         | 2       |
| <i>Nigella Orientalis</i>           | 16      | Pothos                           | 10      |
| O.                                  |         | <i>Pothos Scandens</i>           | 10      |
| <i>Ophrys Nidus</i>                 | 32      | <i>Pothos Cordata</i>            | 10      |
| <i>Ophrys Corallorhiza</i>          | 32      | <i>Pothos Lanceolata</i>         | 10      |
| <i>Ophrys Spiralis</i>              | 32      | R. Rue, Meadow                   | 7       |
| <i>Ophrys Cernua</i>                | 32      | S.                               |         |
| <i>Ophrys Ovata</i>                 | 32      | <i>Satyrum Hircinum</i>          | 30      |
| <i>Ophrys Cordata</i>               | 32      | <i>Satyrum Viride</i>            | 30      |
| <i>Ophrys Liriofolia</i>            | 33      | <i>Satyrum Nigrum</i>            | 30      |
| <i>Ophrys Læselii</i>               | 33      | <i>Satyrum Album</i>             | 30      |
| <i>Ophrys Paludosa</i>              | 33      | <i>Satyrum Epipogium</i>         | 31      |
| <i>Ophrys Monophylla</i>            | 33      | <i>Satyrum Plantagineum</i>      | 31      |
| <i>Ophrys Monorchis</i>             | 33      | <i>Satyrum Repens</i>            | 31      |
| <i>Ophrys Alpina</i>                | 33      | <i>Satyrum Capense</i>           | 31      |
| <i>Ophrys Camtschatka</i>           | 33      | <i>Serapias Latifolia</i>        | 36      |
| <i>Ophrys Anthropophora</i>         | 34      | <i>Serapias Longifolia</i>       | 36      |
| <i>Ophrys Insectifera</i>           | 34      | <i>Serapias Grandiflora</i>      | 36      |
| <i>Ophrys Atrata</i>                | 34      | <i>Serapias Rubra</i>            | 37      |
| <i>Ophrys Catholica</i>             | 35      | <i>Serapias Lingua</i>           | 37      |
| <i>Ophrys Circumflexa</i>           | 35      | <i>Serapias Cordigera</i>        | 37      |
| <i>Ophrys Caffra</i>                | 35      | <i>Serapias Capensis</i>         | 37      |
| <i>Orchis</i>                       | 24      | Serpent Weed                     | 10      |
| <i>Orchis Bicornis</i>              | 24      | <i>Sparganium Erectum</i>        | 1       |
| <i>Orchis Biflora</i>               | 24      | <i>Sparganium Natans</i>         | 1       |
| <i>Orchis Cornuta</i>               | 24      | Staraline                        | 59      |
| <i>Orchis Sancta</i>                | 24      | T.                               |         |
| <i>Orchis Sufannæ</i>               | 24      | <i>Thalictrum Alpinum</i>        | 7       |
| <i>Orchis Ciliaris</i>              | 25      | <i>Thalictrum Fœtidum</i>        | 7       |
| <i>Orchis Habenaria</i>             | 25      | <i>Thalictrum Tuberosum</i>      | 7       |
| <i>Orchis Bifolia</i>               | 25      | <i>Thalictrum Cornuti</i>        | 7       |
| <i>Orchis Flexuosa</i>              | 25      | <i>Thalictrum Dioecium</i>       | 8       |
| <i>Orchis Cucullata</i>             | 25      | <i>Thalictrum Minus</i>          | 8       |
| <i>Orchis Globosa</i>               | 25      | <i>Thalictrum Sibiricum</i>      | 8       |
| <i>Orchis Pyramidalis</i>           | 26      | <i>Thalictrum Purpurascens</i>   | 8       |
| <i>Orchis Coriophora</i>            | 26      | <i>Thalictrum Angustifolium</i>  | 8       |
| <i>Orchis Cubitalis</i>             | 26      | <i>Thalictrum Flavum</i>         | 9       |
| <i>Orchis Morio</i>                 | 26      | <i>Thalictrum Simplex</i>        | 9       |
| <i>Orchis Mascula</i>               | 26      | <i>Thalictrum Lucidum</i>        | 9       |
| <i>Orchis Militaris</i>             | 26      | <i>Thalictrum Aquilegifolium</i> | 9       |
| <i>Orchis Papilionacea</i>          | 26      | <i>Thalictrum Contortum</i>      | 9       |
| <i>Orchis Burmanniana</i>           | 26      | Traveller's Joy                  | 5       |
| <i>Orchis Ustulata</i>              | 27      | Tree-Weed                        | 40      |
| <i>Orchis Latifolia</i>             | 27      | Twyblade                         | 52      |
| <i>Orchis Incarnata</i>             | 27      | V.                               |         |
| <i>Orchis Sambucina</i>             | 27      | <i>Vanilla</i>                   | 40      |
| <i>Orchis Maculata</i>              | 28      | <i>Veratrum Album</i>            | 60      |
| <i>Orchis Odoratissima</i>          | 28      | <i>Veratrum Nigrum</i>           | 60      |
| <i>Orchis Conopsea</i>              | 28      | <i>Veratrum Luteum</i>           | 60      |
| <i>Orchis Flava</i>                 | 28      | Viorna                           | 5       |
| <i>Orchis Psychodes</i>             | 28      | W.                               |         |
| <i>Orchis Spectabilis</i>           | 29      | Windweed                         | 11      |
| <i>Orchis Fusciflora</i>            | 29      | Wolfsbane                        | 20      |
| <i>Orchis Strateumatica</i>         |         |                                  |         |









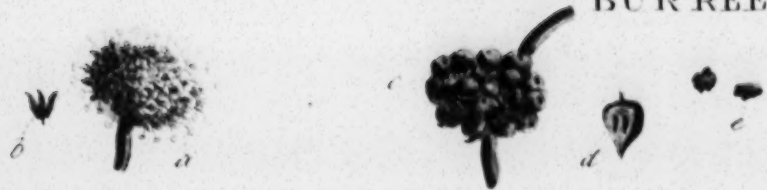


35, 18

Page 1

SPARGANIUM

BUR REED



*Generic Character*



*Upright Burreed*

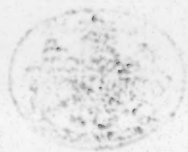


*Floating Burreed*



21







POTAMOGETON

POND WEED











*Shining*

*Pond-weed*



*Sand*  
*Pond-weed*



*Curled Pond-weed*

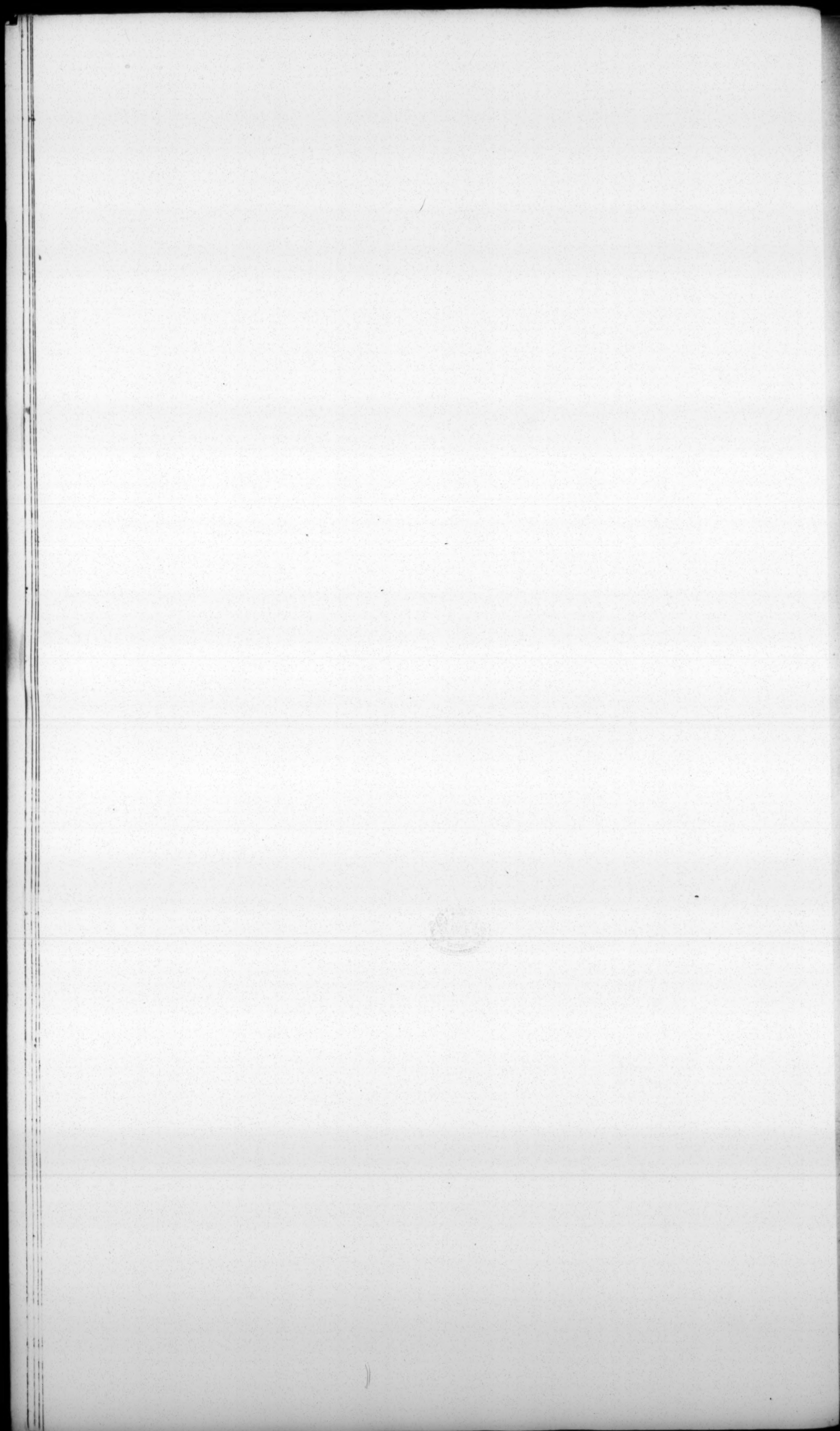


*Flatstalked*  
*Pond-weed*



*Comb Pond-weed*







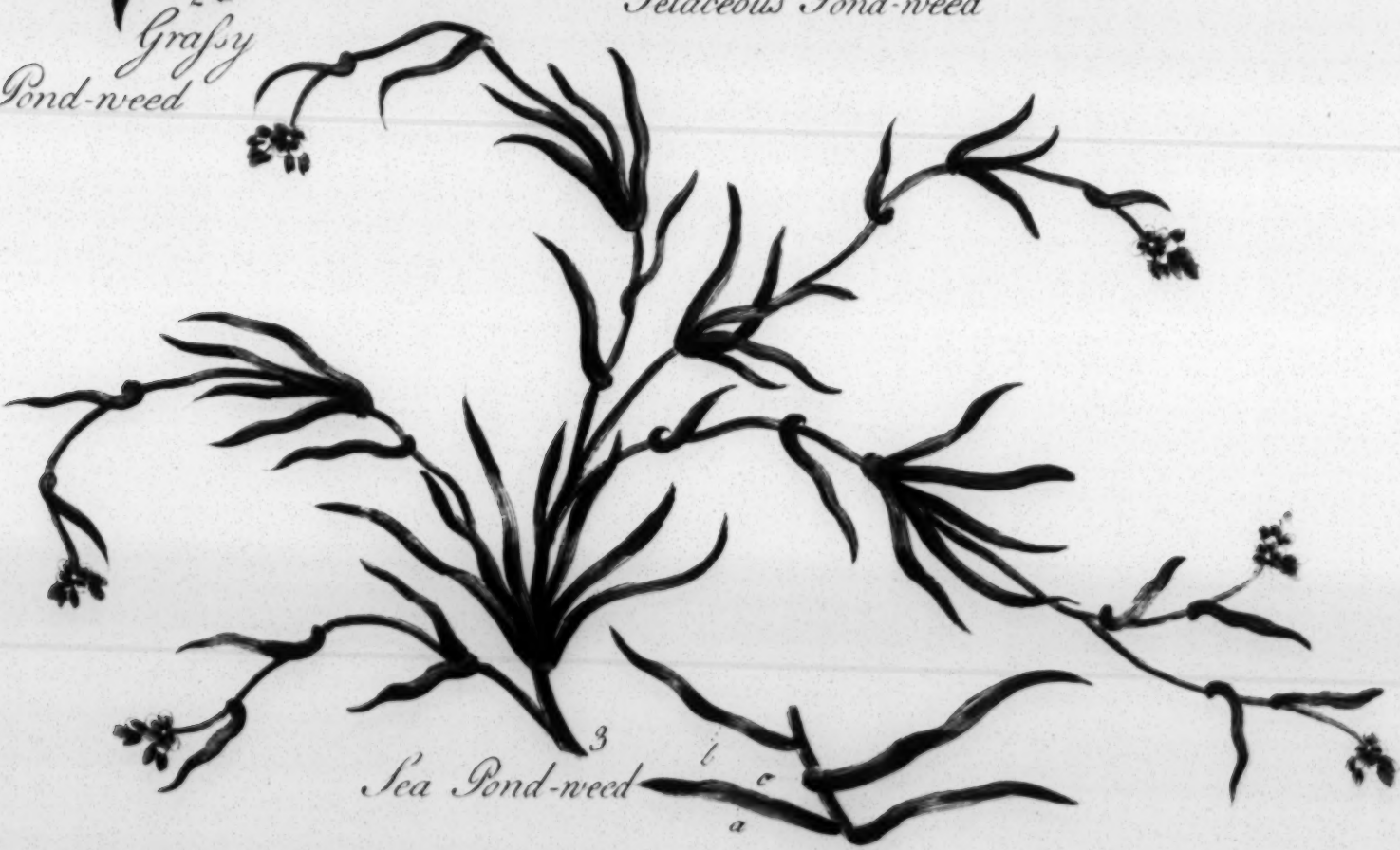
3



2  
Grassy  
Pond-weed

1  
Scleraceous Pond-weed

4  
Peltandra



3  
Sea Pond-weed









Travellers  
Joy  
Climber



Viticellane

Climber



Curly Climber

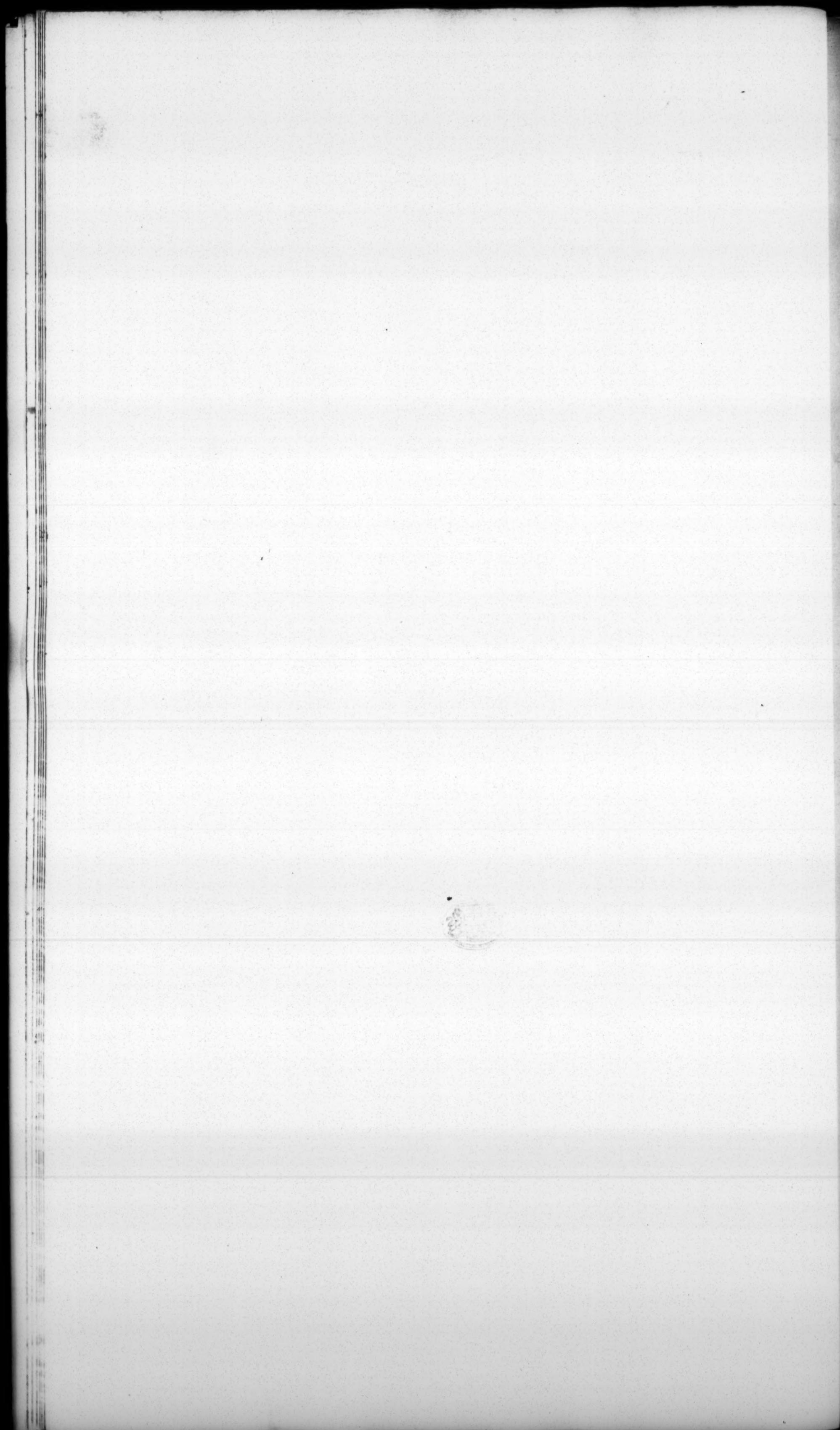


Oriental Climber



Virginian  
Climber















THALICTRUM

MEADOW-RUE



Alpine Meadow Rue



2

Stinking Meadow Rue



Cornutus

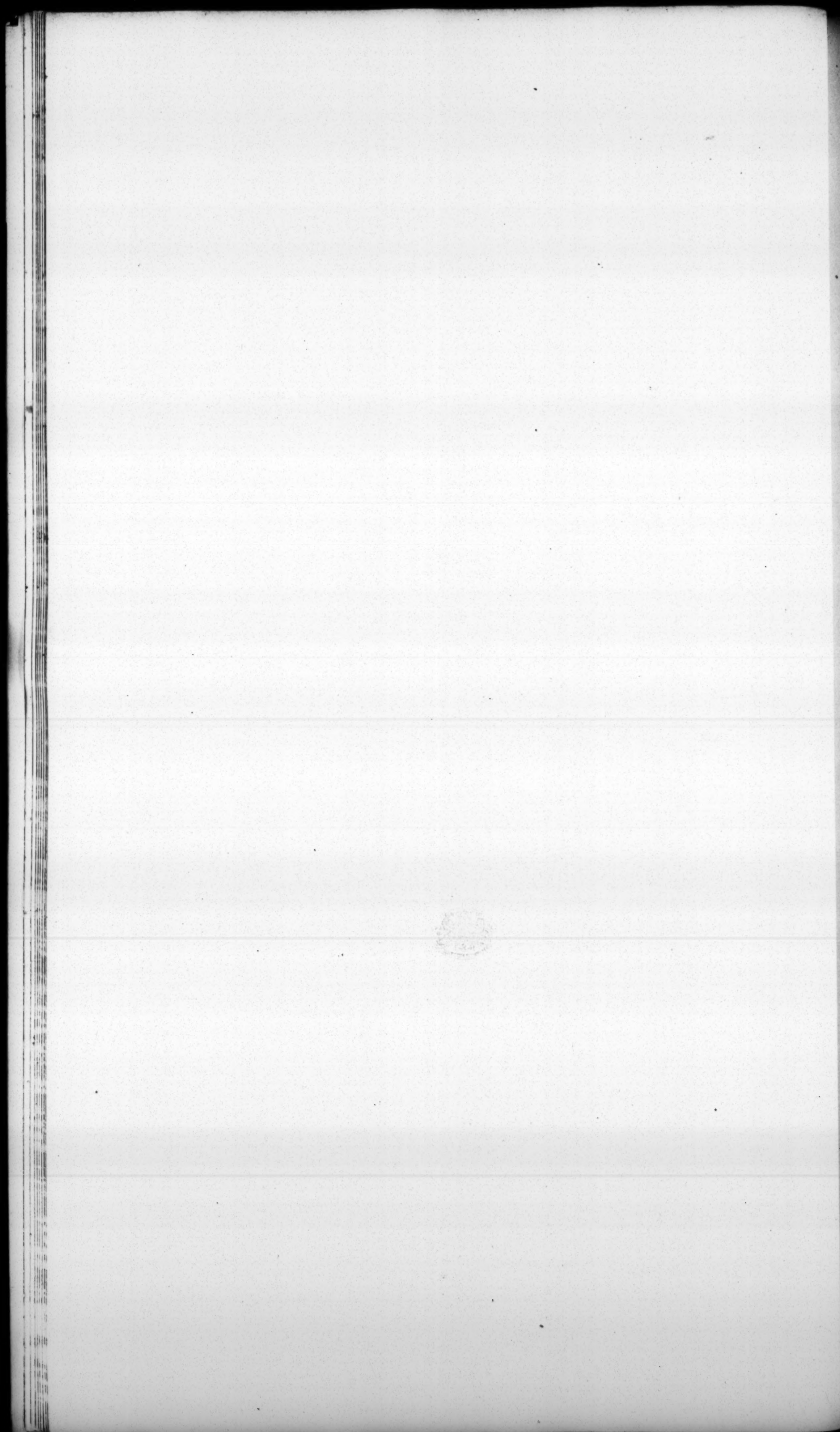
Meadow Rue



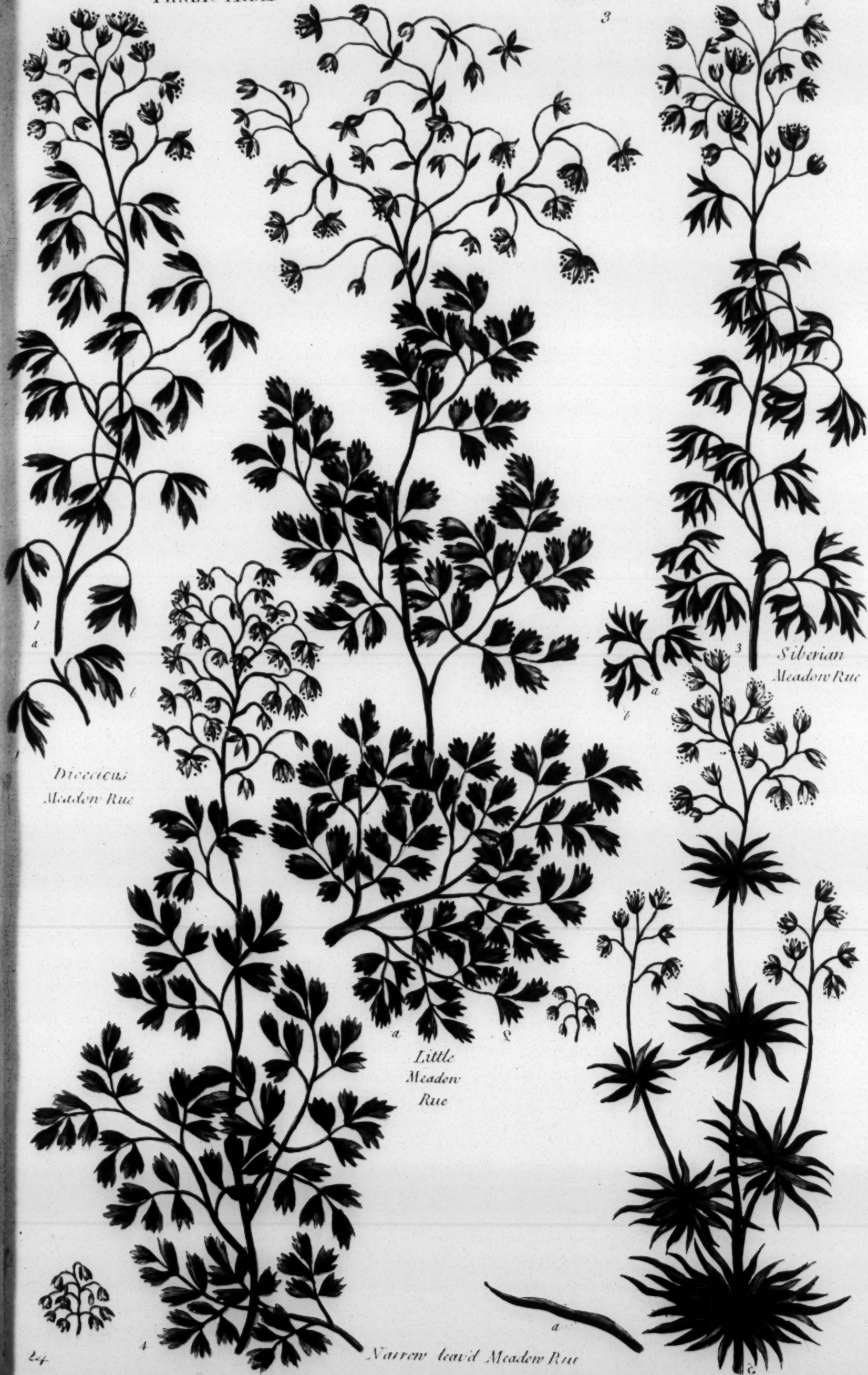
3

Tuberous Meadow Rue

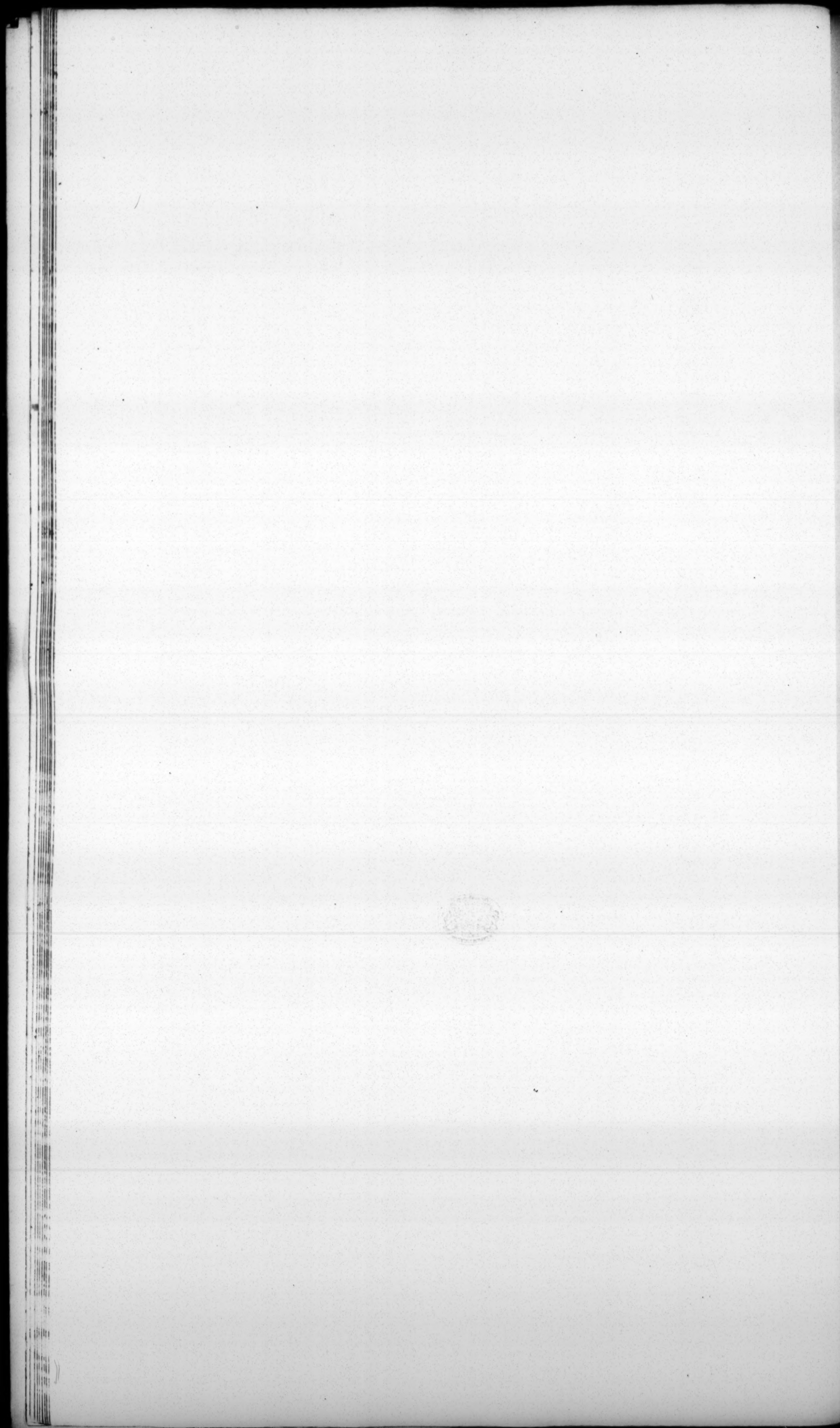














THALICTRUM

MEADOW RUE



Shining Meadow Rue



Yellow Meadow Rue



Columbine leaved Meadow Rue



Simple Meadow Rue



Twisted Meadow Rue







*Generic Character*

*Clambering  
Serpent-weed*

*Heart-leaved  
Serpent-weed*

*Lance'd Serpent-weed*









POTHOS

SERPENT-WEED



1. 2. 3. World Serpent-weed

Low Serpent weed

3. Palmated Serpent weed







PLUKNETIA



WIND-WEED

*Generic Character*



*Hearted  
Wind-weed*

HELLEBORE

HELLEBORUS



*Generic Character*



*Black Hellebore*



*Winter Hellebore*



*Green Hellebore*







HELLEBORUS

HELLEBORE

2



*Marsh. Marygold*

CALTHA



*Generic Character.*



*Three-Leaved Hellebore.*



*Stinking Hellebore.*



*Common Marsh. Marygold.*

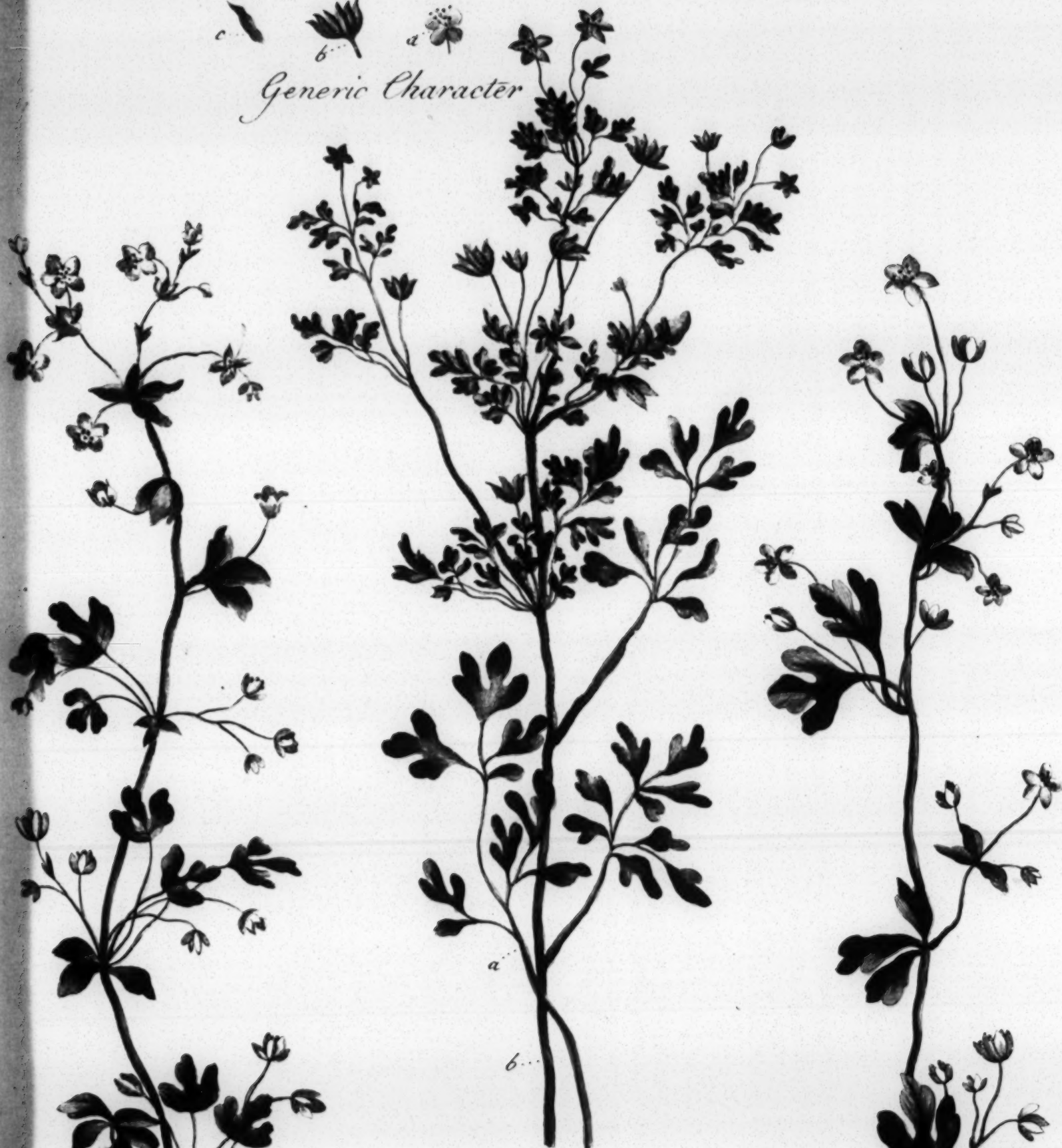








*Generic Character*



*Fumatory-leaved  
Hellabine.*

*Meadow rue leaved  
Hellabine*

*Columbine leaved Hellabine*









*Generic Character*



*Damascene  
Gith*



*Hairy  
Gith*









Field  
Gith

Spanish Gith

Oriental  
Gith







DELPHINIUM

LARKS SPUR

Pl. 17



*Generic Character*



*Wild Larks Spur*



*Monkshood  
Larks Spur*

Vol. 24



*Acacian  
Larks Spur*







DELPHINIUM

LARKS - SPUR  
2



*Doubtful  
Larks Spur*



*Strange  
Larks Spur*









162 Largeflowered Larkspur

Tall Larkspur

Stavesacre Larkspur







ACONITUM

MONKS HOOD



1 Lycopodium Monks hood



2 Hooked Monks hood



3 Napellane Monks hood







ACONITUM

ACONITE

2



Pyrenean  
Aconite

Anthoran Aconite

Variegated  
Aconite

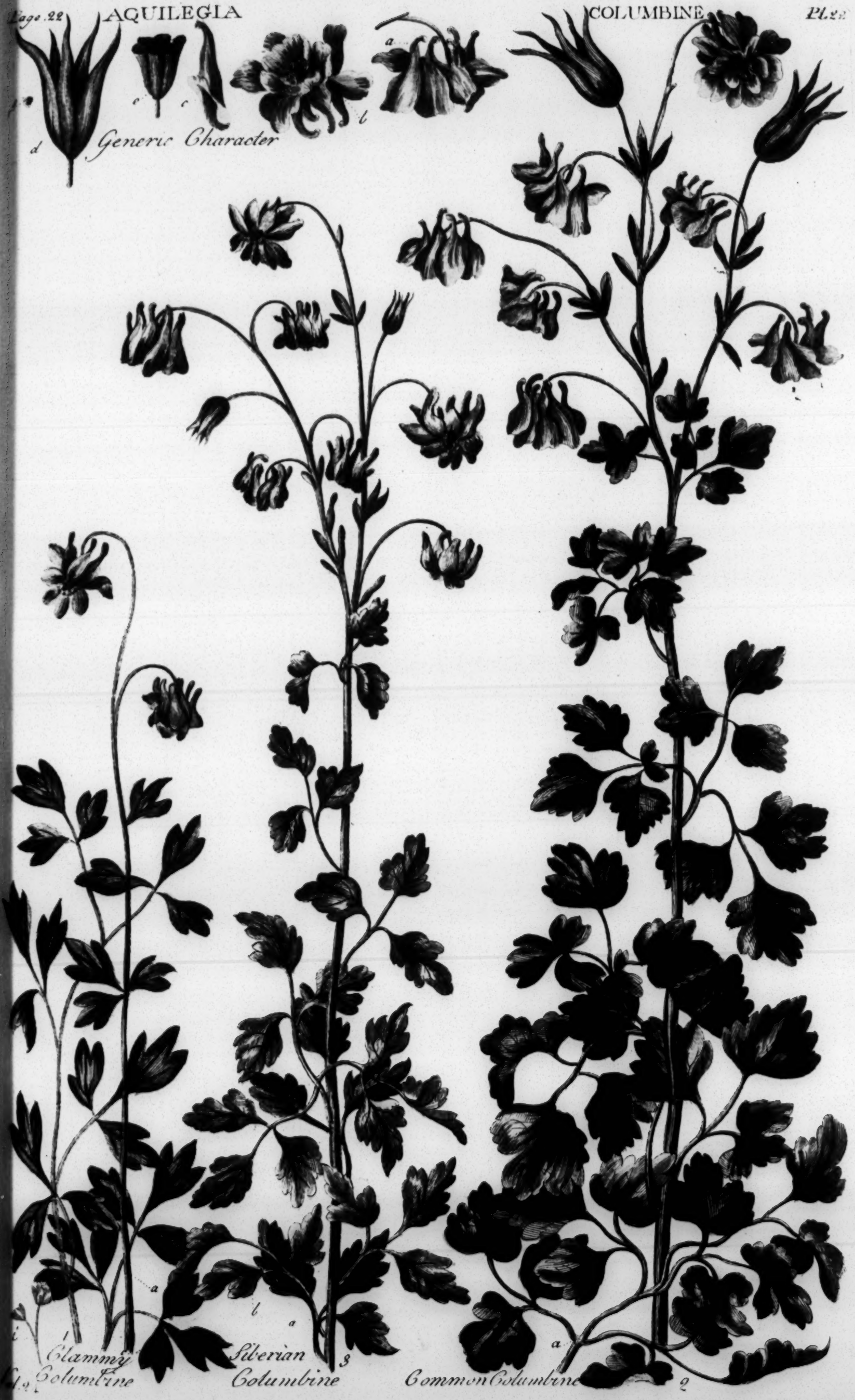






AQUILEGIA

COLUMBINE









AQUILEGIA

COLUMBINE

2



Alpine  
Columbine

Multiple  
Columbine

Canada Columbine



3

Page







Generic Character



Two flowered  
Orchid



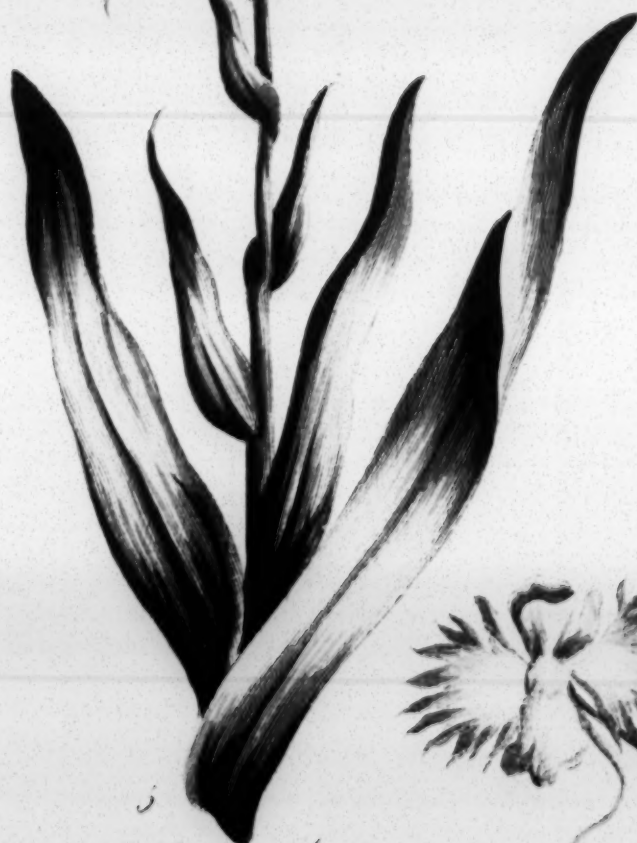
Two Horned Orchid



One Horned  
Orchid



Orchid of the Holy Land



Susannah  
Orchid









ORCHIS

ORCHIS  
2



*Eyelashid  
Orchis*



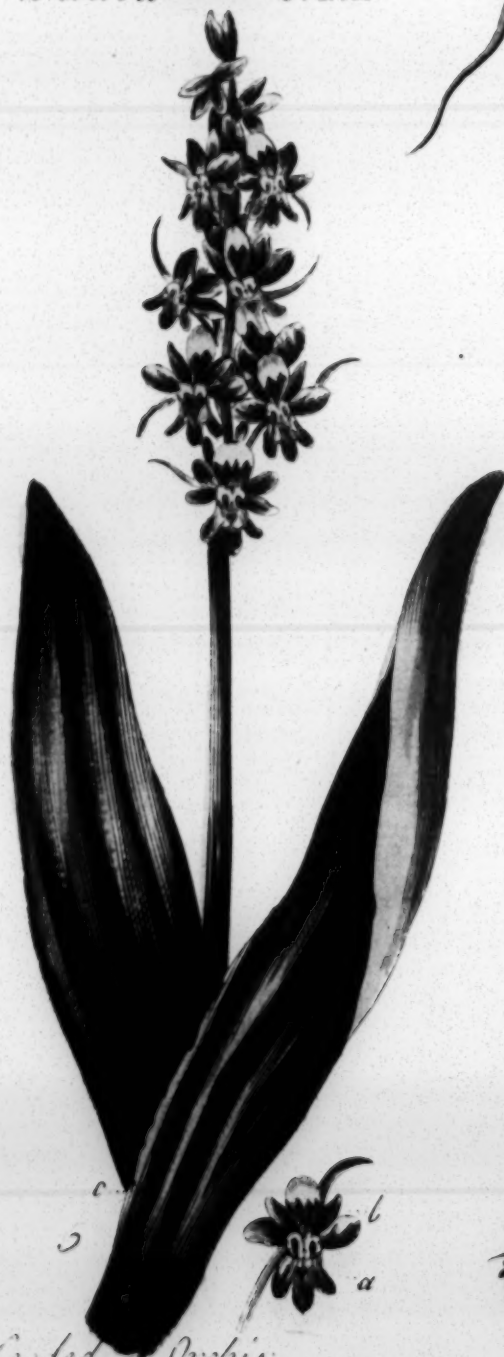
*"Single-leaved  
Orchis*



*"Halonarian Orchis*



*Swining Orchis*



*Floated Orchis*



*Globose Orchis*













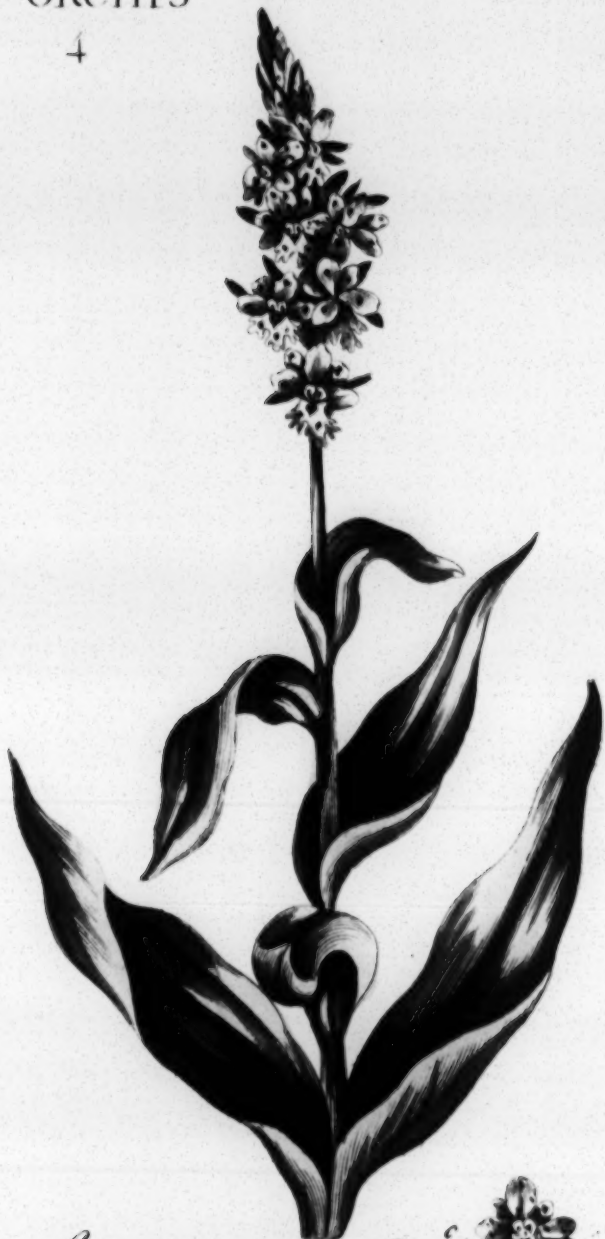




Broad leaved  
Orchis



Vol. 24 Elder<sup>3</sup> Orchis



Spotted yellow Orchis



4  
Spotted leaved Orchis









Conopsean  
Orchis



Sweet Scented Orchis



Pyrode Orchis



Shaggy Orchis







ORCHIS

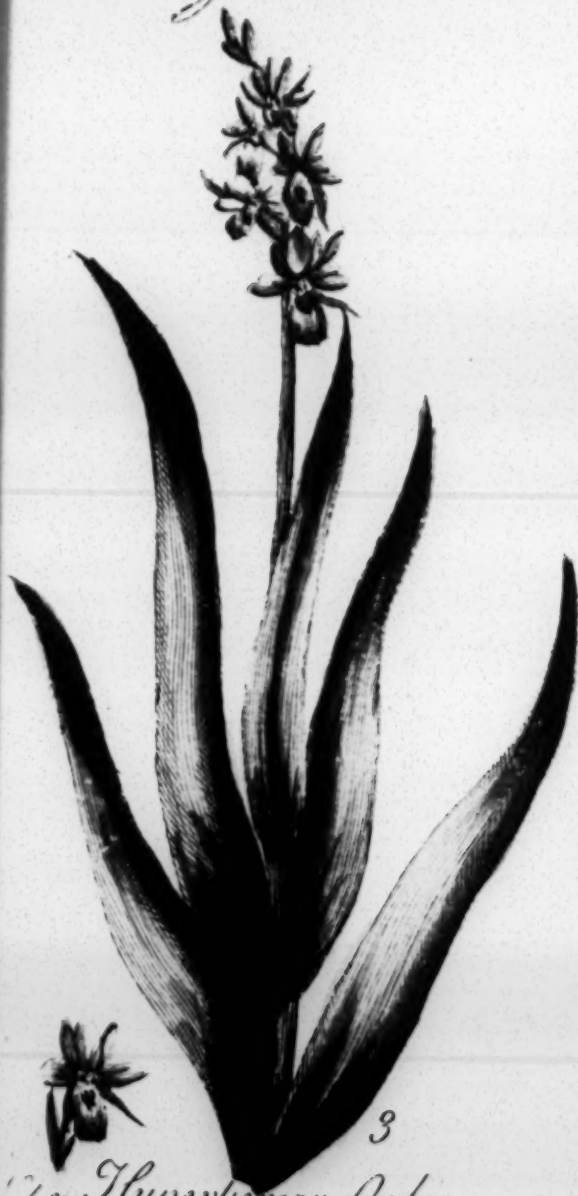
ORCHIS



Dusky Orchis



Stralauumalic Orchis



Hyperborean Orchis



Palled Orchis



Abortive Orchis









Goat  
Satyrion



Black  
Satyrion



Green



Satyrion



White Satyrion









SATYRIUM

SATYRION

2



Epipogon  
Satyrion

Plantago borealis Satyrion

Creeping  
Satyrion

Cape  
Satyrion









*Bird's nest Orchid*



*Lady Tresses Orchid*



*Peal leaved Orchid*



*Drooping Orchid*



*Coral rooted Orchid*



*Fleeced Orchid*

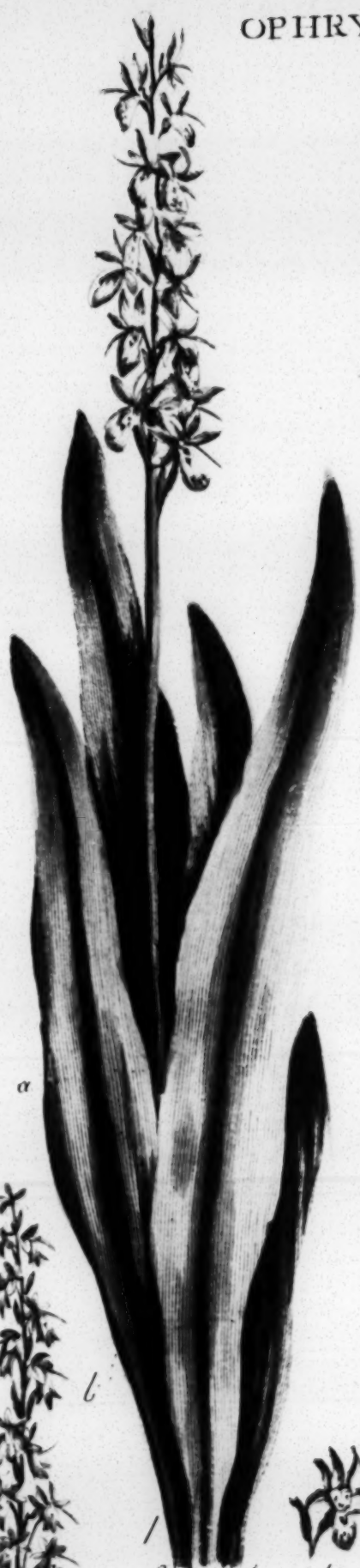




2







Lily leaved  
Orchidy



Liesel's Orchidy



Bog  
Orchidy



One leaved Orchidy



Monorchian  
Orchidy



Alpine  
Orchidy



Orchidy of Kamtschatka

















1 Cuthbert's Orchid

2 Twisted Orchid

3 Cyprian Orchid



h





HELLEBORINE



Long leaved  
Helleborine

Broad leaved Helleborine

Large flowered Helleborine



h







1  
Purple  
Helleborine

2  
Tongue  
Helleborine  
Vol. 24

3  
Hearted  
Helleborine

4  
Cape Helleborine







SERAPINE

Generic Character



161.24

Tall Serapine

Tuberosus Serapine







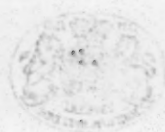


Bulbous  
Museum

Adders tongue  
Museum

Divided Museum







Generic  
Character



1  
Narrow leaved  
Tree-weed  
Vanilla Tree-weed

2  
Aerial Tree-weed







EPIDENDRUM

TREE WEEED



One Side  
Tree-weed  
Pl. 24

Spatula leaved  
Greenweed



Crimson

Tree-weed









Spotted Tree-weed



Tree-weed

Spotted Tree-weed









*Eyelashid Tree-weed*

*Nocturnal Tree-weed*

*Oval Tree weed*

*Hooded Tree weed*







EPIDENDRUM

TREE-WEED









EPIDENDRUM

TREE-WEED

1758



Lotterdi  
Tree-weed

Alroyd  
Tree-weed

3  
Lycopodium







7



Cochleate Tree weed

Tuberosa Tree weed

3 Petty Tree weed

4 Broad leaved Tree weed









Black lace  
Tree-weed



Adder-tongue  
Tree-weed



Butchers Broom  
Tree-weed



Grape-leaf Tree-weed







ALLIUM

GARLICK









ALLIUM

GARLICK



Hairy Garlic



Oblique  
Garlick



Garlick

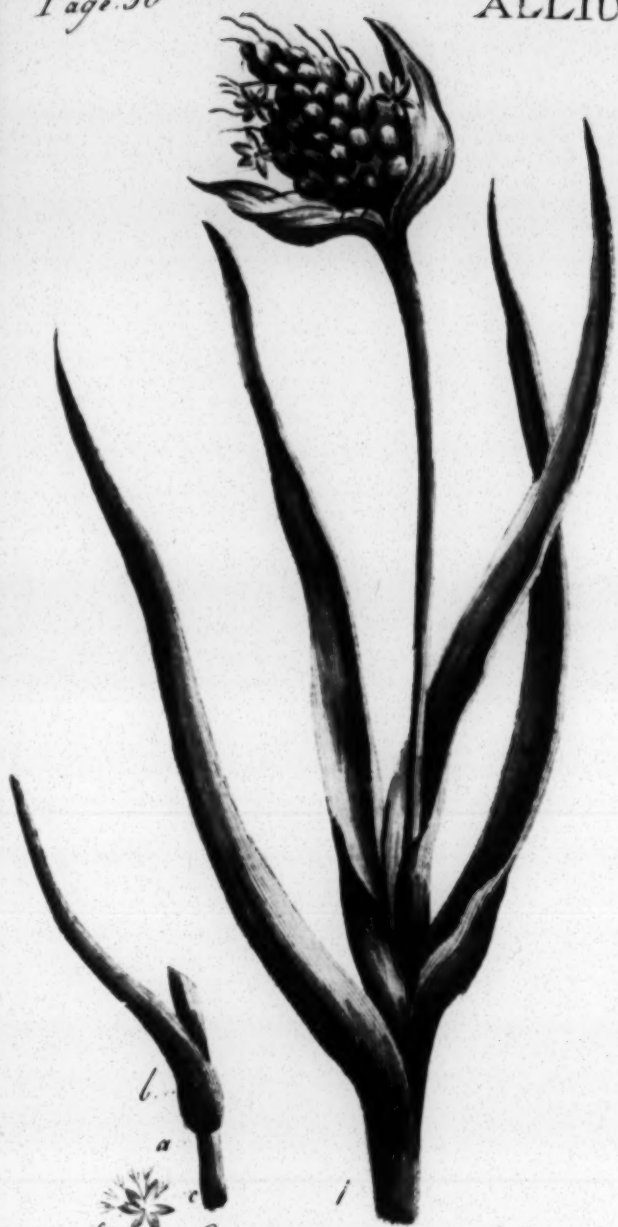


Branched  
Garlick





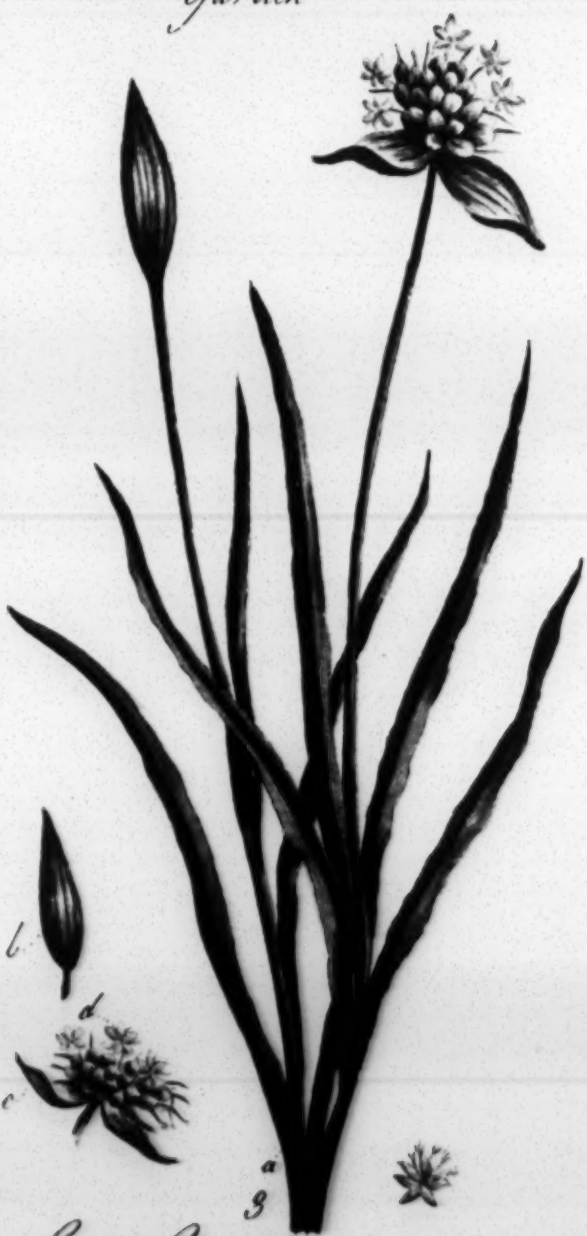




Common  
Garlick



Scerodoprasan  
Garlick



Sand  
Garlick



Boatleaved  
Garlick

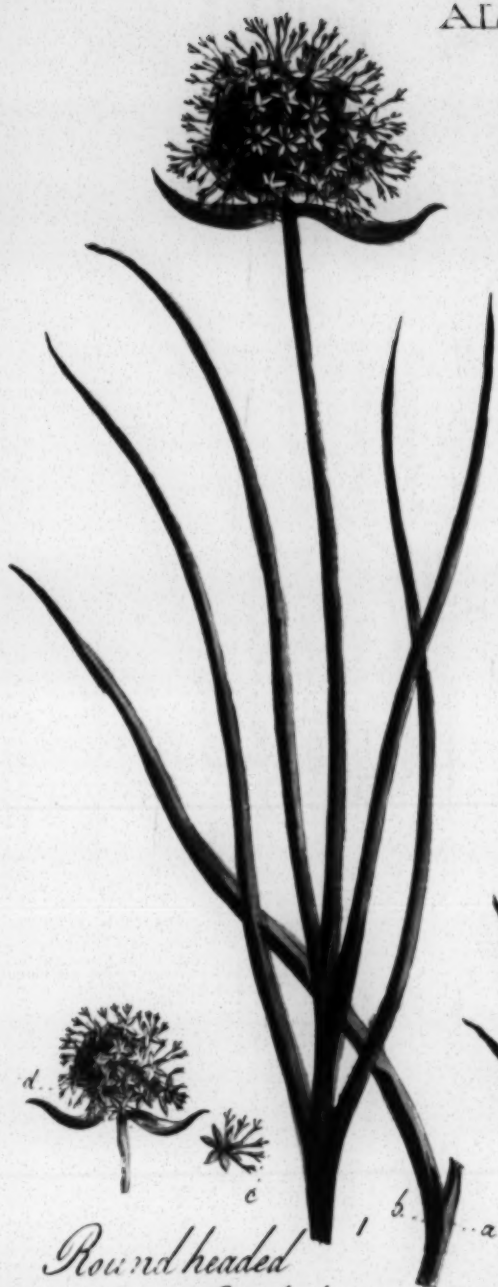






ALLIUM

GARLICK



Round headed  
Garlick



Descendent  
Garlick



Small flowered  
Garlick



Musk Garlick



Palled  
Garlick



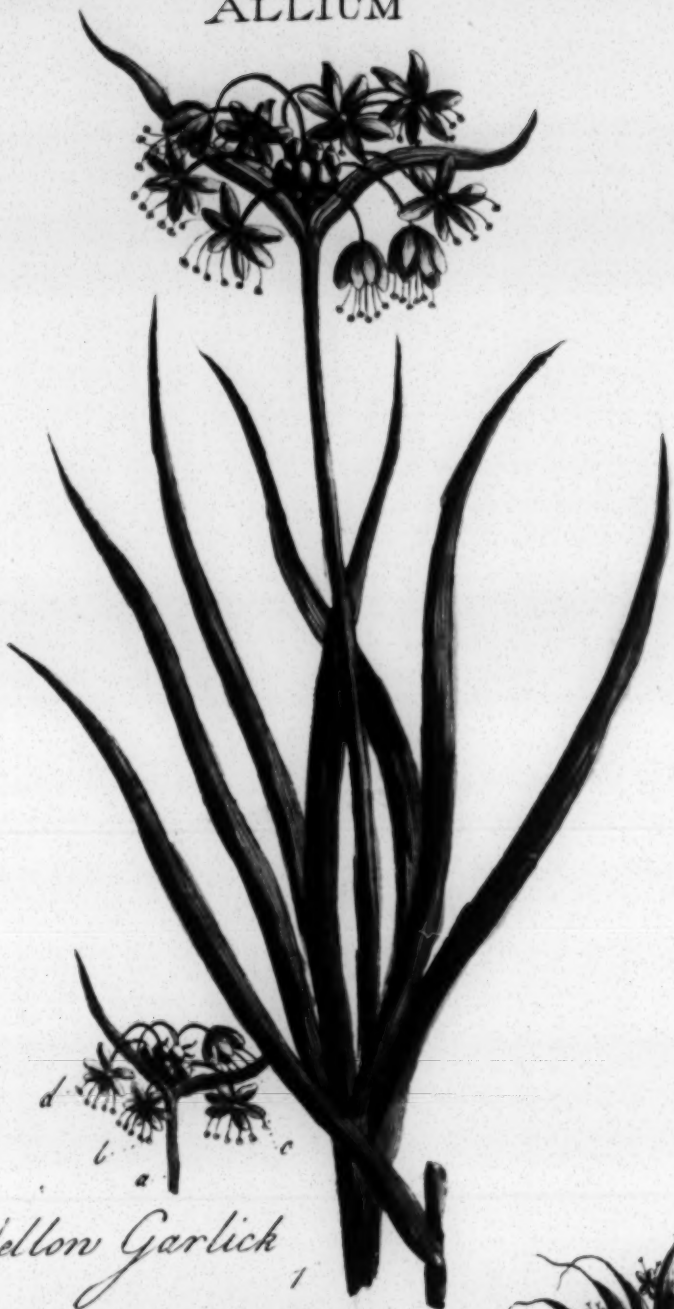




ALLIUM

GARLICK

5



Yellow Garlic 1



Pariculate Garlic 2



Vineyard Garlic 3



Kitchen Garden Garlic 4







ALLIUM

GARLICK

6



Nodding  
Garlick



Stollon  
Garlick



Antient  
Garlick



Angulated  
Garlick



Dark  
Garlick















ALLIUM

GARLICK  
P







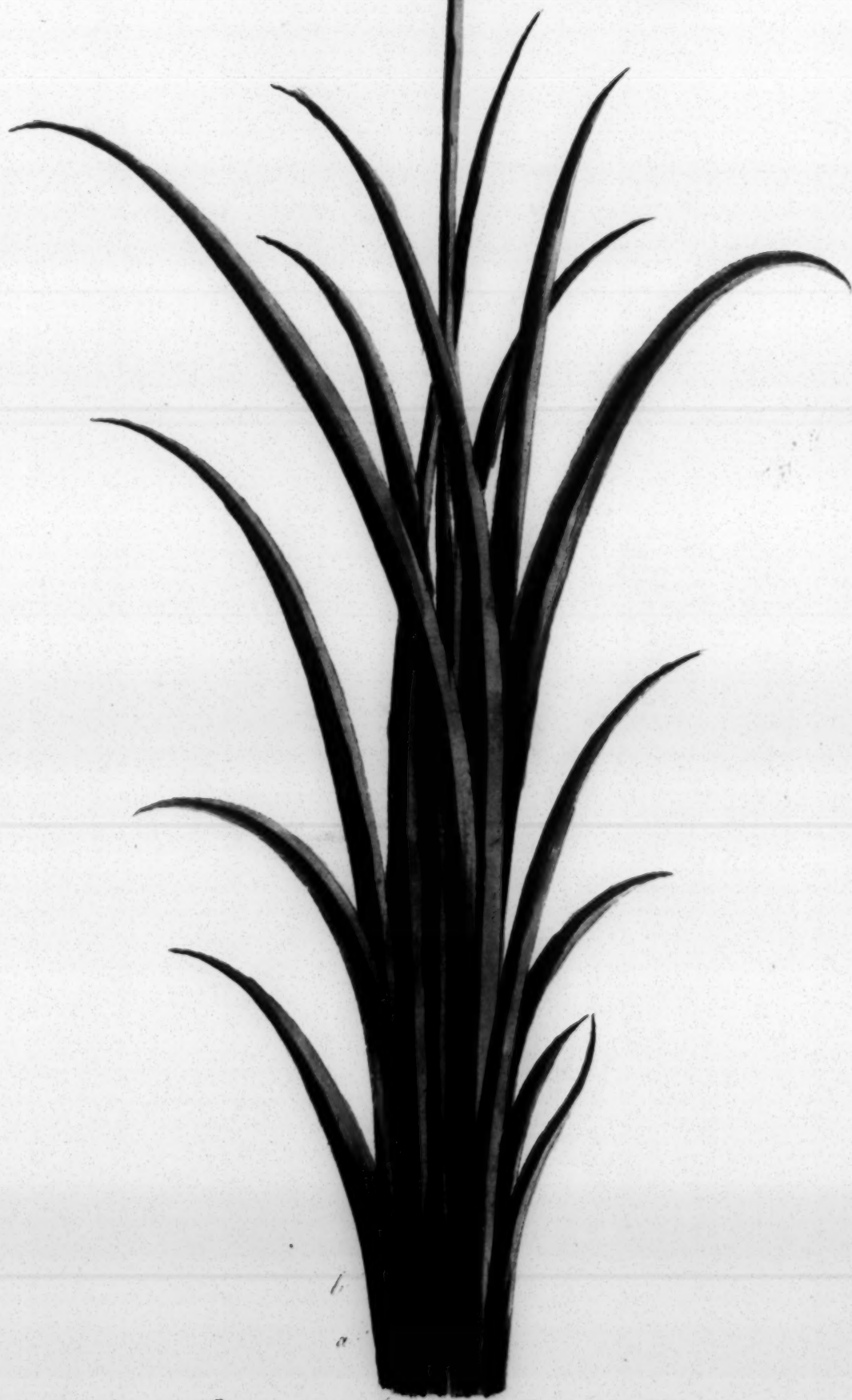












Crimson Flowering Rush







HELONIAS



Generic Character

HELONY



124 Bubled Helony



2 Cyphodel Helony









Siberian Staraline  
Pl. 24

Virginian Staraline

Cape Staraline









*Siberian Staraline*  
Pl. 24

*Virginian Staraline*

*Cape Staraline*







VERATRUM

WHITE HELLEBORE









